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## Recruiting for Librarianship in Canada\*

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All Canada is divided (from a library standpoint) into two parts: the Province of Ontario and the remaining provinces; in the first of which are more libraries than in all the rest combined.

There is one regularly organized training school for librarians which meets during the Michaelmas term (approximately September 6 to December 10) and which is under the direction of the Inspector of public libraries for the Province of Ontario. While provincial in its maintenance, it is national in its scope.

There is a summer library school in connection with the McGill university in Montreal, under the direction of the librarian of that university.

There is no national library association. There is a flourishing association for Ontario, which meets in Toronto during Easter week, and there is a small association in the Maritime provinces. An effort was made to form an association in the Prairie provinces, but the war, with its economic results, has prevented its development.

Library work as a profession is but of recent growth with us; in fact, we are still in the missionary stage where conversion of the heathen unbeliever is necessary. He or it (individual, corporation or government) needs complete change of heart. They are beyond logic.

The subject for today, "recruiting," suggests that there is an organized

body of persons whose object is to fight for some principle which the organization thinks is worth while. Before we can ask persons to join our ranks, we have to explain the object of our army and what are the rewards for service in it, two essentially reasonable questions which one would expect the recruit to ask.

Time has passed when the sergeant, with his ribbons and his cane, and dressed in his walking-out garb, could stand on the corners and invite the stray passer-by to join the army, and seal it with a drink or two and a shilling. And the time is passing when we can allure people into the ranks of the library army by telling them of the opportunity for self-effacement and ultimate immortality.

Therefore, if I am to be a recruiting officer and ask persons to join the army of librarians, the first thing I have to do is to reorganize the army on a war footing. In other words, I have to see that the army is a well-fed and well-led army, and well supplied with all that makes for effective campaigning.

There may be some here who question the analogy of the army, possibly because their ideas of an army relate almost entirely to discipline, repression and loss of individuality. Such persons feel like the mounted infantry man about whom Kipling tells us in one of his poems of the South African war and who, scouting on his own, with responsibilities on himself and thinking of the time when he was

\*Address at the A. L. A. convention, June 28, 1922.

merely a number, or perhaps better, a pawn, exclaimed:

I used to belong to an army once,  
Gawd, what a rum little army once,  
Rum little, dumb little army once.

And perhaps there are a few such regiments or brigades in the general army of librarians. (For an illustration of the deadliness of routine, the influence of atmosphere and the difficulties of the struggle to be free, let me recommend to you Beresford's recent novel—"The Prisoners of Hartling.")

But to return to the army, I cannot recruit unless I have made the object of the army appear to be worth while (which presupposes that I believe it to be worth while), unless I have made clear that there is an incentive which has qualities of the ideal in it, something which appeals, not only to the intellectual sense, but, above all, to the moral feelings. Not all who join the army will be equally impressed by the ideal, but those who are impressed by it will be the future officers of the army, those who lead the forces into action.

Therefore, I believe the first thing necessary to recruit successfully is to have something worth while to accomplish by your organization. So in Canada, I have been a prophet preaching the possibilities of library work as a help towards intelligent citizenship and individual and social well-being; and as I believe with my friend, Mansbridge of the Workers Educational association, that no movement can be successful without a prophet, I have not hesitated to follow the examples of the old-time prophets all the way from moral suasion to slaying the prophets of Baal.

And all the time I have been gathering about me the nucleus of an army, those who have not bowed the knee to Baal, so that I would have the moral backing of a standing army whose battles and whose successes would draw attention to the effect that inspirational training and systematic effort have over mere individual and undisciplined fighting.

The establishment of a well ordered training school by the Inspector of public libraries of our province has given standing to the profession. An intelligence test was set up for entrance into the army, and at once heart and ambition were developed within the ranks. The intelligence test took the form of a course of intensive study, thru three months, of the ideals and practices of work in a public library, with daily practice, much after the same plan as made our Officers' training corps so successful during the recent great struggle. To me, one of the greatest revelations of the war was the amount of real education one can get in a short time and under the pressure of a great emergency. We have a continuous emergency in the necessity among our people for a better understanding of the problems of life in all its national manifestations, and the place to get that understanding is in the people's national educational institution. To bring these two important phases together we must have an army of interpreters who by intensive training are fitted to help the ambitious and attract the indifferent.

In our country, we believe very strongly in the intensive training and hesitate before joining the "hardy annuals" of the American library training schools. But, then, we have our individual ways of fighting evil, I suppose, as we demonstrated our individual or national method of fighting on the German front. We are not like our English "mother," nor, again, are we exactly like our American "cousins." We have characteristics of both, or, to quote again from my favorite poet:

"We're a sort of giddy harumphrodite,  
Soldier and sailor too."

The next thing was to see that within the army there should be recognition commensurate with the enhanced requirements necessary to join. There are two aspects to this question—one the matter of salary (and I believe thoroly in it), but the other, to my mind, is of still greater import: freedom of thought, the recognition of in-

dividual suggestion, and the opportunity for promotion on the basis of interest, enthusiasm and efficiency.

The democracy of such an army is shown in the feeling thruout it that leadership is possible in the lower ranks as well as in the higher, and that the results are every bit as important. As Kipling says in his poem about "Pharaoh and the Sergeant:"

It was not a Duke or Earl  
Nor yet a Viscount,  
It was not a big brass General that came,  
But a man in khaki kit  
Who could 'andle men a bit,  
With 'is baggage labelled "Sergeant What's-  
'is-Name."

and it is not necessary that there be imposing buildings and elaborate equipment, for

It was not a crystal palace or cathedral,  
It was not a public 'ouse of common fame,  
But a strip of red 'ot sand  
With a palm on either 'and,  
And a little 'ut for "Sergeant What's-'is-  
Name."

This kind of democracy brings confidence and happiness and hope within the ranks, which feeling quickly becomes public and recruits of the better sort rush to join the army. You can't stop them and the library army becomes selective and professional—soldiers who make their living, and a reasonably comfortable living, with work so diversified that every one has something to do and is reasonably sure of recognition for what is done.

This is what we are trying to do in Canada. We haven't got very far, but we haven't lost any ground. Where the vanguard camps today we expect the rear to camp tomorrow. True, we see some of our scattered posts indifferently manned, we still find placed in charge of a post an officer who knows nothing of ideals, again one who knows not even the manual of arms, and sometimes one entirely innocent of both. Such things have been known to occur in other armies too.

And sometimes we find in one of our posts an officer in command who has risen solely thru seniority of service and has never smelt powder—gun-

powder—and whose sword has cut nothing but a bride's cake.

We regret these instances. We protest against such practices. We use every means we can to urge against these practices and only too often we gain what in politics is often referred to as a moral victory.

However, we are on the march, and it is going in to camp with you on such occasions that gives us heart to take up the work of another campaign.

And, in conclusion, if you will allow me to leave the analogy of the army and end with a reference to the Senior service—those who serve upon the sea—May I quote from Fox Smith whose words are often encouraging to me:

It takes all sorts to make the world, an' the same to make a crew:

It takes the good and middlin', and the rotten bad uns too;

"The same's there are on land," says Bill, "you meet 'em all at sea—

The freaks an' fads an' crooks an' cads, an' or'nary folks like me.

It takes a man for every job—the skipper an' the mates,

The chap as gives the orders an' the chap as chips the plates—

It takes the brass-bound 'prentice (an' ruddy plagues they be)

An' chaps as shirks an' chaps as works—just or'nary chaps like me.

It takes all sorts to make a world, an' the same to make a crew,

It takes more kinds of people than there's creeters in the Zoo;"

"You meet 'em all ashore," says Bill, "an' you find 'em all at sea—

But do me proud if most of the crowd Ain't or'nary chaps like me!"

It is an ideal which we must develop amongst "us or'nary folk," something that lures us on with but little regard to the length of the way, its roughness or its difficulties.

I'll get recruits for an army when those who belong to it now will feel like my friends in that other army which is banded together that righteousness may be exalted and the individual saved to something, and will express it as they do sometimes to most unharmonious accompaniment—"I'm right down glad I ever joined the army!"

## Recruiting for Librarianship\*

W. E. Henry, librarian, University of Washington, Seattle

We in the Northwest section of the states have many more calls for librarians than we can supply. Then for ourselves, I may say that we really need a wise and systematic, yet dignified and high standard, recruiting campaign.

Finding it desirable to conduct recruiting in some form, the question as to how this shall be done becomes important. I am convinced that the only campaign we can conduct with even fair success must consist of a direct appeal to a selected group, either personally or, next to that, by personal letter. This is a slow process and, in time and effort, expensive. I am convinced, however, that it is for us the only one. We cannot accomplish any results thru a miscellaneous "hit and miss" campaign for just any type. Even the appeal to the high schools is not a success. It is too far from the goal.

Librarianship, like all other professions, requires a highly selected group of persons with a high degree of natural aptitude, or, otherwise stated, a peculiar attitude of mind and a high degree of intelligence. So we must meet personally or by letter those who are fit—those, I may say, who are preordained. It is useless to ordain to any ministry those who are not to a considerable degree preordained to the same ministry.

Therefore it seems to me quite impossible to conduct a recruiting campaign for our peculiar service by any radio broadcasting process. We all know well the story of the "sower who went forth to sow," and we know quite as well the most important thought in that simple, direct and significant story—what became of most of the good seeds that were broadcasted by that sower. So it will be in any broadcasting system.

What I have designated the broadcasting method of campaign is not only

unsuccessful, but it is undignified in its manner and cheapening and degrading in its effect. The uninitiated must be led to believe that our profession has little in it to attract the intelligent and the worthy, else we should not be driven to the "hedges and broad highways to gather the little ones in." For the sake of the profession we cannot afford to do the cheap, sentimental, spectacular thing, such as our unripe enthusiasms frequently lead us into.

The retarding influences that we must meet and oppose, or explain, or otherwise remove, are:

- a. Lower salaries than are available in competing lines.
- b. Misconceptions of what library work is.
- c. Lack of its serious appeal to the strong and vigorous capable women of native leadership, as well as to the strong, forceful, virile young men.

One of the hindering, or, at least retarding, influences that must be met at every turn is that library salaries are usually lower than in similar and, to a degree, competing, lines requiring fair educational equipment. Its nearest relative and competitor is teaching. In our own university our graduates in education without experience in teaching are being placed at an average of \$1375, while graduates from the Library school, equally equipped, are accepting positions at \$1200. The teachers are to work approximately nine months, while librarians work eleven months. The teacher receives \$166 per month for the time served; the librarian receives \$109 per month for the time served. This is difficult to explain and is a difference that is clearly comprehended by the young man or woman who is perhaps burdened with debts for borrowed money or whose matrimonial prospect is quite above the horizon. Few young women expect to devote the whole of their future to any profession outside the home. The young man of normal ambition wants such remuneration for

\*Read before the A. L. A. June 28, 1922 at Detroit.



his service as shall soon enable him to provide a home for this same young woman. Their ambitions in both cases are wholly worthy and not to be discouraged.

Our first and most fundamental hope then is that we may have such salaries in sight in library service as will compete with the school and with secretarial work, or even, may be, with a good typing job.

A second retarding influence in a recruiting campaign is that the one activity in library service that all people can see, and the only one, is the least enticing to one who hopes to use her education. It is the service at the lending desk. These do not see the essential nature of the work. One Hoosier trustee of great insight and depth of comprehension said, "We can hire a girl to measure ribbon over the counter for \$3.00 per week, why can't we get a girl to hand books over a counter at the same price?" The "hand-over" was all he saw and it is all most casual observers see. What can we do to lead our young people to see that the phenomena are very far removed from the noumena—the appearance from the reality. They must see this before they can take the work seriously. This is where we as administrators totally miss the viewpoint of the one who must do the soulless drudgery of the service—and the one who does not see it as a means to a holy end.

The next and last hindering influence in our recruiting campaign for library service is difficult and even embarrassing to discuss in a mixed audience, and if there are those who cannot with perfect composure sit while we deal with a situation both delicate and vital, such may leave quietly without fear of disturbing the speaker. The audience will not object, I am sure.

For reasons already assigned, librarianship does not appeal to a considerable number of persons at any time. Of the very considerable number of women who have gone thru the library schools and are now, or have been,

engaged in librarianship, there is a small per cent that can be characterized as the very strong, capable, vigorous women of native and unusual capacity and leadership. Librarianship has not usually made a strong appeal to considerable numbers of such women. Such as have responded to this appeal are doubtless in attendance here or have gone to a better reward.

Were I not a man, I should say the same defect holds even much more strongly with the men in library service. I am sure the women will agree. Whether we will or not, all who have carefully observed us, or intimately associated with us men now engaged in library service, must admit, if free to express their inner emotions, that librarianship and the library schools have not even generally, and I may say not usually appealed strongly to the strong, vigorous, progressive, masculine, virile leaders among young men.

So our profession has come to be looked upon as a woman's profession, not only for the large percent of womanly women engaged in it, but also and quite as much so because of the large percent of lady-like men that are numbered within our ranks. Only the more vigorous attend national conventions. If my testimony seems not based upon at least popular opinion, listen to the women discuss us when they are not talking for publication.

Hoping that I may be permitted to leave this hall in safety, I want to ask just one more really serious question. I can offer no answer to my own inquiry, but some one, some time, some where, must answer it, for the good of our profession. My question is this: Can anything be done with the schools, with our salaries, with librarianship in practice, and can an appeal be made in some different and better way than that in which it has been made, so that a larger number and a much larger percent of the strongest and the best of both men and women may come into our profession and vitalize it as with a baptism of a holier spirit and a greatly augmented human energy?

## Copyright and the Publishers: A Review of Thirty Years\*

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We are here to consider a copyright measure introduced (by request) in Congress, April 28, by Mr Tinch of Kansas (H. R. 11476). Its titular author is not committed to it and has yet to make the necessary studies for the determination of his own attitude.

The bill's putative origin is the so-called Authors' League of America. "So-called" I say, for such copyright organizations in America have always been but parade bunting hung on publishing fronts, to be discarded after parading was over. The reason for such carnivals when the legislator comes to town is a little lone paragraph in the Constitution of the United States which says not a word about the manufacturers and sellers of books, but speaks only of authors and their public. Thus runs a part of

ARTICLE I, SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power: To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

The old time publisher has a poor opinion of that subsection and a worse one still of its English mother, the Statute of Anne. He would amend it if he could, but there is not the slightest chance. Copyright legislation remains the concern of authors and their public. As a class, however, authors are a timorous folk and slow to unite, while the public, in Mr Roosevelt's lament, will not take its own part. Rarely, therefore, has either of these principals functioned constructively in drafting the measures definitive of their relations. In the one great historic instance of their conjunction, above noted, the publishers lost perpetual monopoly and author's copyright was won. That eclipse of 1710 will never be forgot. But while the sceptre had passed from Stationers' Hall, the role of Warwick remained ever a possibility. And so, what with the diffidence

of authors and the confusion of the people, publishers, busy and, indeed, indispensable scribes that they are, together, in the United States, with the printers, have played conspicuous parts suggesting claims and formulating terms.

The present bill is no exception. The typographers announce their willingness to forego an (unproductive) privilege—for increased tariff protection. Two publishers draw up the stipulations, and the document is taken to Washington by the secretary of the Authors' League. The measure has great capabilities for good, but the zealous scribes could not forego the temptation of slipping in a clause to the fattening of their own pockets at tremendous cost to the public and no advantage to authorship—"not emphasized by authors," as they once expressed it. Will the people's representatives sign? If the past is any criterion, they will not, for the publishers have essayed such a rider four other times in the past 30 years, and suffered four defeats—two on the floor of Congress, two in committee.

What is the proposition, so sponsored?

The bill itself has the worthy purpose of qualifying the United States for membership in the International Copyright Union, from which, save Russia, we are the only conspicuous absentee among powers of the first rank. We do hold place in the Pan American convention, founded on the same general principles, but our literary relations are much more intimate with Europe, especially Great Britain because of common language, than with South and Central America. We should without question enter the larger fellowship also, as Brazil has set out to do.

The fundamental principle of this association (called Berne Union from its place of birth in 1886) is that copyright once secured in any Union coun-

\*Report of A. L. A. committee, presented at Detroit meeting.

try has validity, without further formality or cost, throughout all the countries of the Union.

From this family of nations we have been barred for 30 years because of a provision in our law, known as the "manufacturing clause," which denies copyright to the foreigner unless his book is made here. This was the price paid the printers in the Act of 1891 for any protection at all to foreigners other than resident here. Previous to that, literary piracy was legalized and constituted the national sin, for the remission of which a host of men and women of high repute in and out of Congress struggled for half a century before attaining any degree of success.

It is but fair to say, however, that in this particular the United States were but following European precedent. Our first federal act, which established the nation's policy for a century, was passed in 1790. This was three years before France set the precedent of granting, irrespective of residence or nationality, copyright to anyone publishing a book on her soil, though in 1852 she took a longer lead by decreeing against republication (but not against performance) of works first published abroad, without regard to reciprocity. As for Great Britain, her law was not superior to ours when the famous petition of 56 British authors was presented to the Senate by Henry Clay in 1837. It took a court construction of 1868 to establish the applicability to non-residents of the Act of 1842, which allowed a book first published in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland) to bear copyright throughout the British dominions, while it was not till 1886 that such protection was given a book first published elsewhere in those dominions. And even since 1887, when the Berne convention went into effect, it must be remembered that an American author, to attain copyright in the Union countries, must publish there first or simultaneously, just as much as a British author must since 1891 do

in the United States to get legal protection here. Publication twice in each case is necessary.

Finally, in the interest of fairness and sound action, let it be clearly recognized that American publishers cannot nowadays be charged with the habit of pirating foreign authors' works as was true before the Act of 1891. There is no national sin crying out now for expiation. A very striking proof of this lies in the fact that, though English authors can since 1891 get under our law by publication here, less than one per cent, according to a published statement of the Register of Copyrights, have felt the necessity of doing so.

So that, while the nuisance of double publication should be abated, public law substituted for private agreements, and the temptation to Canadian retaliation removed, yet the international situation is not such as to justify the purchase of such advantages at any price. There is abundant time for deliberation, and the opportunity for action alike uncompromising and distinguished. In such unhurried and critical temper, we may now pass from the bill itself to an examination of Sindbad,

#### The Publishers' rider

The proposal is that with the repeal of the manufacturing clause shall go another, viz., revocation of everybody's right to acquire a foreign book from any source except the publisher of its American edition. No matter how shoddily the reprinter might do his work (and there would be no object in a reprint, except a cheaper one), he would thereby gain monopoly of all originals shipped here, and could charge at his pleasure. But this is to state the case in its most innocuous form. Printing here would not, under the new conditions created by this Act, be requisite to the establishment of an American edition. The foreign original might be made to serve the purpose. Three words—Copyright, John Smith,

1922—behind the title page of two such copies, when registered and deposited in Washington, would constitute an American edition. The Register of Copyright would not ask whether there were any more like those. All dealings must be with the new owner, under the dire penalties of infringement. The inscription of the magic words would be a matter of arrangement between the jobber here and the publisher there, or between the east and west sides of the same house.

The first beneficiary of this scheme would be the international publisher. Through our membership in the Berne Union, all his European issues would automatically have the protection of our laws against piracy, while only compliance with the simple formalities above mentioned, with payment of a dollar per title, would be necessary to qualification as publisher of an American edition. We could not then order such London books from London agents, but must deal instead with the New York house and pay its prices or do without. What those prices would be is not a matter of conjecture. For example, one half the titles handled here by The Macmillan Company are importations; that is, books not printed or reprinted in the United States. The average rate at which they are priced on this side is 38.3 cents a shilling, (which has an actual value at present of 22.5 cents). Now, as always heretofore, a buyer, whether individual or institution, can escape such charges by importing from England. The rider to subsection (a) of Section 6 would block that escape, and exact the higher toll.

The second beneficiary would be the importer of books from countries with broken down currency, especially Germany, and to a less extent Italy and France. What a harvest awaits the copyright manipulator in this field! The German mark has fallen to about one-sixtieth of its antebellum value, but the domestic price of books has increased but five fold. Under the

rules of the trade, enforced by the Government, this price is trebled in sales to most foreign countries, including the United States. Even so, that has made German books cost us about one-fourth as much as in 1914. For the profiteer, who is already finding a way to operate, here is a golden opportunity, through employment of the American edition fiction, to double or treble the price of sure sellers—which will mean the first rate manuals of science and philology exploited at the expense of American investigators and students.

From the operations of this pair, the bill provides six exemptions—the Government, the blind, the traveller, imported libraries, whether bought *en bloc* or brought in by the immigrant, foreign newspapers or magazines, and the imported originals of English translations copyrighted here. In this line of eight beneficiaries, one misses two faces—the author, who gets not an added penny, and the general public for whom his work is done. These two would like to meet. The Constitution would have them do so freely. This bill says they may, provided the buyer is a Government official, or bereft of eyesight, or content with a periodical, or has the money to take a trip to Europe, or buy a whole library at once. But the searcher after truth in study and laboratory, the cultivated reader at home, the impecunious student who has not the price of an ocean voyage—they will pay heavily for the meeting, if the rider reaches his goal. The profiteer in foodstuffs for the body is held in execration. What more can be said of him who would corner the supplies of the brain?

And so, if the rider pulls rein at the White House, it will come to pass that librarians and bookbuyers of every degree will go very charily about their foreign acquisitions, for the penalty of a misstep is ugly. Never knowing what the registry of copyrights in Washington might show, they will in every instance first inquire whether some monopolist has beat them there.

Is it thus we shall "promote the progress of science and useful arts?"

### History of the project

This offering of the publishers is not a new one, though the law of other countries knows it not. By it they attempt to retrieve one of their two historic defeats of the past 30 years—the first, suffered in the Act of 1891 when victory by ambush seemed certain till a month before the Session's end Senators Sherman and Carlisle discovered the stratagem and plucked the invaders; the second, suffered in three successive adverse verdicts in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1908 and 1913. As both these contests were waged in adherence to false theories of copyright, it is well to review them.

Copyright is the exclusive privilege of multiplying and first disposing of literary and artistic works. It is not a natural right, but one fixed by statute, as all rights in human society are. A natural right would be an absolute right, but absolutism is dead; one has not an absolute right to life itself. A criminal may be sentenced to death and a patriot yield his life at his country's command in its defense.

This grant is of distinctly modern origin and its entire development can be traced. The idea was unknown before the invention of printing, though there was a lively manuscript trade during the Middle Ages and copyists abundant—no less than 10,000 in Paris and Orleans alone, it is said. By the end of the fifteenth century it was coming to be seen that if authorship, with its attendant advantages to the public, was to flourish otherwise than at the precarious pleasure of wealthy patrons, the author should for a limited term have the monopoly of production and sale. It was a national affair, however, the foreigner was not recognized, and the native author was protected against importation of the foreign reprint. Such was the typical situation in the United States when in 1891 Congress concluded at last to grant the

foreigner copyright if he had his book made here. The publishers lay low, thinking to draw the old non-importation clause to prevent the customary sale of the original which they would then undertake to reprint under American copyright. While there is good reason to suppose that the attempt in court to prevent importation for use as against sale would have failed, yet the threat of such litigation might have proved a deterrent to libraries especially. So after mature deliberation, involving a distinguished Senatorial debate, Congress passed the Act with a specific proviso insuring to institutions and individuals the continued right of importation for use though restricted to two copies.

This decision greatly upset the publishers, and they have made repeated efforts at its repeal, the present being the fourth in 13 years. It is not generally known that they tried it twice during the war—January 8, 1915 (H. R. 20695), and January 27, 1916 (H. R. 10231)—when public attention was focused elsewhere, but these bills did not emerge from committee, since the American Bar Association's committee on Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright, under the chairmanship of Mr R. H. Parkinson of Chicago, was awake and made efficient protest.

Their most ambitious drive, however, came in connection with the Act of 1909. This campaign really ran over nearly a decade. Learned counsel was employed, and elaborate preparations carried through.

On May 1, 1901, the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association, recently formed for the purpose, put into effect a joint pact placing most classes of books on a net basis, except for a discount of 10 per cent to libraries.

Article III of the Publishers' program ran as follows:

That the members of the association agree that such net copyrighted books and all other of their books shall be sold by them to those booksellers only who will maintain the retail prices of such net copyrighted books for one



year, and to those booksellers and jobbers only who will sell their books further to no one known to them to cut such net prices or whose name has been given to them by the association as one who cuts such prices, etc.

The booksellers, on their part, voted "not to buy, not to keep in stock, nor to offer for sale, after due notification, the books of any publisher who declines to support the net price system;" to expel any member reported by any three of his fellows as having had commerce with a denounced publisher; to refuse such expelled member or a denounced dealer all discount.

Here was an agreement to destroy the business of anyone who refused an oath to support whatever retail price a publisher might set and join in punishing those who did not. Here was plain combination in restraint of trade. One need not necessarily condemn maintenance of price in order to condemn the coercive methods here employed. The defense lay in the nature of copyright as a monopoly, which was alleged to place the proprietor beyond the reach of anti-trust laws, and as sole vendor to control resale.

Two results followed swiftly. First, libraries found their prices advanced about 20 per cent. The American Library Association, joined by the National Education Association, protested. Second, R. H. Macy & Company, black-listed and blockaded for retailing at \$1.24 a net copyrighted \$1.40 novel, purchased by them at 40 per cent discount, brought suit, December 3, 1902, against both associations and others. On February 23, 1904, the New York Court of Appeals declared the combination illegal so far as it sought to control uncopyrighted books. In March the agreement was changed to cover copyrighted books only, and two publishers instituted suits against Macy's shortly afterward. The Bobbs-Merrill Company printed, under the copyright notice of "The Castaway," the following in each copy: "The price of this book at retail is one dollar net. No dealer is licensed to sell it at a less

price, and a sale at a less price will be treated as an infringement of the copyright." Macy's price was 89 cents.

Scribner's sought to attain the same end by printing in their catalogs and bills the following notice: "Copyrighted net books published after May 1, 1901, and copyrighted fiction published after February 1, 1902, are sold on condition that prices be maintained as provided by the regulations of the American Publishers' Association." In both these instances, the attempt was being made by reason of copyright monopoly to impose by notice a retail price on a dealer with whom there was no privity of contract.

The United States Circuit Court, Southern district of New York, found for Macy's, July 11, 1905, and these verdicts were affirmed, June 16, 1906 in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

This sequence of events is of the greatest significance to the case which we have in hand today, for it was in June and November, 1905, and March, 1906, that the three conferences to lay the basis for a bill "to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," as requested by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, were held. The publishers swarmed over the place, for there was the chance of a lifetime to win in Congress a battle they were losing in the courts. Despite the substantial labors of the Copyright Office, an amazing strand of privileges, filched from author and public for the aggrandizement of the publisher, was woven into the fabric of the draft. Here they inserted absolute prohibition of importation unless with the reprinter's consent. Continued control after sale was covered by this astounding clause:

That the copyright secured by this Act shall include the sole and exclusive right: (b) To sell, distribute, exhibit, or let for hire, or offer or keep for sale, distribution, exhibition, or hire, any copy of such work.

A purchaser could not even show a book he had bought, let alone sell it at will, unless the publishers gave written consent, and a violation would in-

cur the fine or imprisonment fixed for infringement.

And there was much else of the same ilk.

So deftly, however, was the work done by counsel and so assured the client's manner that the Congressional committees were at first taken in and spoke for a brief space the approved *patois* of the publisher. The trend of events thereafter cannot more certainly be gauged than by reading side by side the two reports of Chairman Currier dated respectively January 30, 1907, and February 22, 1909. The primary rights of the public were the keynote of the latter. His eyes and those of the Senate committee, which also adopted it, had been opened by the pleas of the American Library Association, and the Library Copyright League, organized for the purpose by Mr W. P. Cutter, but especially thru the appearance of a brilliant protagonist of the cultivated reader, at the Hearings of March, 1908, in the person of Mr William Allen Jenner, a New York lawyer, speaking in his own name. Mr Jenner had already got the ear of Congress by the private publication in 1907 of a masterly analysis of the bill entitled "The Publisher against the people, a plea for the defense," to be followed after the Hearings by "The Octopus," similarly issued. Under his penetrating probe, the proceedings broke up and turned into a general rat-hunt by all aboard. At the end, the importation right was back where it ought to be, the disposal section resumed its traditional tenor in the grant, "to print, reprint, publish, copy, and vend the copyrighted work," and many other nests were cleared out.

One last stand was yet to be made. The Supreme Court on June 1, 1908, had affirmed the lower court decisions in the Bobbs-Merrill and Scribner cases, even tho in January, 1907, the publishers had changed their "agreement" to a "recommendation," without, however, altering coercive practices. Thus the publisher could

not by mere notice limit the price of resale, nor after the first vending exercise any further right. The final drive, made at the critical Hearing of January 20, 1909, was in the effort to insert the following clause:

That subject to the limitations and conditions of this act copyright secured hereunder shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies which would be accorded to any other species of property at common law.

Here again appeared Mr Jenner for the public, joined by Mr Parkinson, who, as already seen, was still keeping his vigil in 1916.

This clause was to revive an old claim of the Stationers' Company of London, which, under the aegis of the Star Chamber, carried so high a hand for a century and a half from its charter in 1556. Since 1710, when the Statute of Anne, the first copyright act, went into effect, all copyright in published works has been statutory. So finally decided the House of Lords in 1774. In this spirit the American Constitution was written and the Act of 1790 so construed by the Supreme Court in 1834 and repeatedly since. The effect of the clause would probably have been to upset the Bobbs-Merrill verdict. It failed, and the bill only when so amended was signed by President Roosevelt on the last day of his second term in 1909.

The end of the American Publishers' Association came in 1914 with the payment of \$140,000 in damages following the third unanimous verdict of the Supreme Court, December 1, 1913, in favor of Macy's.

And now after all this history, with the fate of its sire full before its eyes, the young National Association of Book Publishers, our nativity greetings hardly dead on the air, dashes up on the old steed, with the prettiest trappings the best copyright saddler in America could give him, determined once more to stay the free flow of the world's thought our way, thus beggaring American art, science and scholarship to fill a private till.

## The Individual's Responsibility to his Profession\*

Harold H. Emmons, president of Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

In former times the mental leadership of mankind has been vested in those who by inheritance or personal effort have acquired the education and mental capacity which gives the ability both to think clearly and to induce others to follow. Such men naturally gravitated into the ranks of the so-called learned professions. These men were the leaders of thought in their various communities. Unfortunately, in the present day the effectiveness of these men has largely diminished.

Where all of these agencies reach thousands, hundreds of thousands and millions are waiting. Where is the broadcasting station which will reach the myriad peoples of the earth, with the fundamental knowledge which they must have? The place in which this information is collected must be the place from which it will be disbursed. The public library and the librarian must assume and carry this burden. A library should not be a store house of books, but a dispensary of knowledge. The librarian has ceased to be a custodian of books and a keeper of card systems and records. He must reach out and insistently press upon the people the richness of information which is within his keeping. His occupation has now become a profession, in the true practice of which he will exercise a more profound and widespread power for good than can any member of any other profession or business. His opportunity is limitless; it has been created by the progress of humanity, and by the new and pressing obligations created thereby.

Membership in any profession is in itself a distinction. It places its recipient in the class of those who first prepare themselves by securing mastery over some needed and useful department of life, and then give to its practice their complete and devoted

service. Its essential element is its idealism. Its ideal is *service*, helpful, unselfish, and without thought of commercial gain. It cannot live and fructify in a mercenary soul.

There are four rules which we should ever have in mind:

1) We must be loyal to our profession. Half-hearted allegiance will not do.

This loyalty requires of us many things. We must support each other. No results of lasting benefit can be attained by any one of us alone. The effective practice of any profession is possible only from the assimilation and use of the contributions of all of our associates. The goal of any profession is the composite wisdom and learning of all its members.

We must defend the good name of our profession. If we do not believe in it and protect it, we are not only betraying it but we are demeaning ourselves. Unless we do this we are unworthy of membership and should be expelled.

We must be ever alive to the necessity of keeping our profession pure, vigorous and able to respond to its duties as they may develop. We must purge it of any false doctrine, or of any false member.

We must make the individual work of each of us pay a return, plus interest, to our profession, for its investment in us. The opportunity for each of us to attain membership has come from the combined results of the earnest, toilsome and conscientious work of our innumerable predecessors. Were it not for the schools and libraries which they have provided, were it not for the work and service which they have toilsomely performed, were it not for the store of knowledge which they have discovered and recorded, we would not be afforded our present opportunity. This priceless heritage demands that we not only use it to the advantage of ourselves

\*From an address before A. L. A., July 1, 1922.

and of others, but also that we add to it for the benefit of our profession and of its future members.

2) We must be loyal to the ideals of our profession. Among these perhaps the most important are character, proficiency and service. No true professional life is possible without them.

A man without character can exercise no influence for good. Lack of character cannot be concealed. It is apparent to everyone. The professional man or woman must endure the searching light of publicity, and if this reveals wrong purposes or methods, he or she is unfit for membership.

We must be proficient to the best of our abilities. This is attained only by constant conscientious effort. Genius is of itself generally of negligible value. True genius, as has been said, is "ninety per cent perspiration, and ten per cent inspiration."

Service to our fellow beings is the object of a true professional man's life. If he does not carry with him the spirit of helpful service, he has no right to call himself a professional man.

So vital is this matter of our professional honor that we should examine ourselves as to whether we are sincerely desirous of being broadly helpful, or are just going thru the required formulae. Do we recognize the obligations of service to humanity which are peculiarly ours because of our special training? Are we applying the standard "Is it right" to our actions? Do we ask "What kind of a profession would it be if all were like me?"

It is difficult always closely to adhere to our professional ideals. It is difficult to do anything worth while. It is easy to drift and lower standards. The professional man, like other men, falls into the rut of habit, and as the rut grows deeper the escape from it involves a severer wrench.

3) We must studiously avoid certain dangers which particularly beset the member of a profession, and which threaten the loss of his standing as a

professional man. Such dangers are callousness, narrowness and selfishness.

We must studiously avoid becoming callous, the peril in routine. Many a man has fulfilled the discipline of his student days and sees straight before him the work of his life—and then is smitten with a palsy, the paralyzing sense of sufficiency, self consciousness, or conceit. He has gained the technique of his art, but has lost its passion. He has acquired a style and lost reality. He knows much and fancies he knows it all. He has gained the right to be called a professional man but has lost the soul of a professional man. The professional man ceases to exist as a professional man the moment he comes to regard his work as merely a means to a livelihood.

In like measure we must avoid becoming narrow in our vision and activity. The tendency in all lines now is to specialize, and the temptation to the professional man is to shut himself up in one interest, to one branch of his own profession, leaving outside all interest in other branches and in affairs of the world at large.

A professional man should seek opportunities for service outside his own line. He should keep abreast of the times. He should get an international mind and an international vision. He should of course become active in the affairs of his own profession, but he should take part in the broader programs for human betterment—if for no other reason than to avoid petty prejudices. Countless agencies for good are suffering for the lack of guidance and strength. By virtue of his trained mind, the professional man is exceptionally valuable to such causes, but to a remarkable degree the professional man is best known in such circles by his absence, yet the professional man should get under some big burdens—not related to his professional life—to develop balance, symmetry and large-mindedness.

Above all we must shun selfishness. The test of any man or movement is in what it contributes to the common good. Every professional man is the servant of all. The modern spirit is asking for a more practical working of the old idealism, and the condition of primacy is the capacity for service.

4) But in addition to these—and this I think is the most important of all—we must be helpful to all movements and influences which make for the public good and for the uplift of mankind. We must give to them generously of our time and resources.

By all means we must avoid the habit of criticizing others. Anyone can criticize, but it requires real character to resist the temptation to do so. Let us be constructive instead of destructive. If anything is wrong, let us

say so in a proper spirit and manner, and then be prepared to suggest a remedy and assist in its application. In colloquial language "Be boosters, not knockers." Remember that we are leaders, and no leader ever succeeded by the use of complaints. Neither has anyone ever yet succeeded in anything by trying to tear someone else down. One of the best mottoes I have ever seen hangs on the wall of a friend's office—"You cannot expect a dog to perform its best tricks when someone is standing on its tail."

In short we can do no better than to adopt the adage of William Penn, the first librarian of this country:

I expect to pass through this life but once. If there is any kindness or any good that I can do to my fellow beings, let me do it now. I shall pass this way but once.

## In the Letter Box

### Library Needs

To the Editor:

PUBLIC LIBRARIES came in this a. m. and I ran over it with much pleasure. (I have paid for a year in advance such is my confidence.) I have been interested for some time in the editorials about librarians killing themselves by overwork—in plain English. Well, what else can you expect from the ordinary library board? Isn't that about the only privilege a good many librarians have? In many cases local conditions compel them to support parents who could not, or did not give them a sufficient education, ordinary or technical, to earn more pay.

One librarian of a small town nearly had a chance to attend a library school, summer session, free of expense as far as tuition (one way this State helps small libraries). The through trolley in less than an hour each way would have taken her almost from door to door. But her father, old and decrepit and I am afraid more or less crochety, would not

have her away all day, so her one chance for more library training fell by the wayside.

And if the librarian has poor health, poor help or no help and has to feel her way, as told by another librarian in another number, her work is all the harder.

I met one librarian recently whom I am going to advise to quit and go elsewhere. She is a library school graduate; has been working hard for years to build up and carry on a library in a factory town. Her directors do not apply for more appropriation and she is running a circulation of thousands a month with only two untrained assistants. The library cannot compete with even the schools for salaries, and that is saying about *all* that can be said. The result is she is on the way to a nervous breakdown and I am going to advise her to quit.

There are cases all over the United States where the health and strength of librarians have been capitalized and eventually their lives taken by library



boards who knew little, and cared less, what became of the librarian. They hindered instead of helped her, opposed her in every way and treated her like a mill operative. I have served time on a library board—out of a few librarians who have done so, and I *know* of this attitude personally. Let's kill it!

AN OLD LIBRARIAN.

### Voting by Mail

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I was interested in the editorial on revising the A. L. A. constitution and am in accord with it. I wish PUBLIC LIBRARIES would point out the mistake in the plan of voting by mail. I did not vote because I am not willing to have my ballot open to scrutiny. There is no reason that I know why the secret ballot should be discontinued. There are others who think as I do. If we must send in our ballots in the manner adopted, there should be two envelopes provided, as is the general custom in organizations voting by mail. I hope a change will be made in the plan before another election.

A COAST LIBRARIAN.

June 12, 1922.

### Libraries in a Book

Emmett haunted the Bowery, and the Cooper Union library was his daily port of call. He read there hour after hour and the kind-hearted librarians helped him to find books worth while.

There is more real democracy in an American public library than in any other institution in the land. There the woman of refinement waits on the outcast. What man would dare to discount the influence these women had on such men as Henry George and Jack London! When the brilliant London tramped across the nation there was a woman in a Missouri town who talked to him in a library for three hours. When Henry George was writing his epoch-making book, with hunger and destitution gnawing at his warm heart, these were the women who helped him. Emmett owes them a debt that black words on white paper will never repay. Even today, perhaps, a library worker in some far corner of the land is instilling courage in a future George or London. And ten years from now perhaps her faith will be justified.—*Emmett Lawler*, p. 201.

Jim Tully's "Emmett Lawler" seems to be receiving favorable comment and is being advertised considerably. I think we may be interested in the word he says for the library profession. The book is rough in places but the author wants to show his appreciation of the help he has received from librarians and he especially remembers Miss Dingley for what she did for him when he was a boy.

Jim Tully went to Kent, Ohio, to work in the chain works and a good deal of his story is laid in Kent. Miss Nellie Dingley, the first librarian in the Kent public library made him welcome in the library and helped him to read worth-while books. Mr Tully says Miss Dingley stands for the type of librarian that he has found in every library he has visited, the country over.

Miss Dingley went from Kent to the Roosevelt hospital where she studied nursing, went overseas as a nurse, and died in France while on duty in a war hospital.

LIBRARIAN.

### No Current Statistics

A note from Wm. Stetson Merrill, head of the Public service department of the Newberry library, Chicago, states that he has had a letter from the chief of the Division of statistics of the U. S. department of commerce stating that statistics on commerce between the various states of the Union which were formerly published in the *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States* have not been compiled since before the war. Therefore, no data are available today relating to this subject.

### Know Anybody Like This?

"That bird," recently observed Peter B. Kyne, the illustrious creator of *Cappy Ricks*, in referring to a business acquaintance noted for his frigid disposition and hard shell, "is so cold that you could dip him in hot chocolate and sell him for an Eskimo Pie."

Monthly—Except August  
and September.

## Public Libraries

M. E. Ahern, Editor

6 No. Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

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Subscription - - - - -	\$3 a year	Current single number - - - -	35 cents
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Contributions for current numbers of **PUBLIC LIBRARIES** should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

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### A. L. A. Meeting for 1922

**A**NOTHER milestone in A. L. A. history has been set by the Detroit meeting of 1922. This meeting was unlike any one which **PUBLIC LIBRARIES** has ever before reported. It had an elusive, if one may say it, escaping spirit that was always just out of reach. The procedure of events was marked by an absence of that dynamic cohesion that has so long been a strong characteristic of A. L. A. proceedings, and the presence of a material pressure unlike anything known there before.

The attendance went well up toward 2000 and was noted for the number of new faces set in youth and beauty. The meeting at Swampscott, the next in point of attendance, showed the rank and file who had been in long and arduous service; those of 1922 seemed to have just stepped over the threshold, with the wonder and beauty of library service still in their eyes.

The papers of the general sessions were of a high grade. The acoustics of the hall where the meetings were held was abominable, and few of the speakers were heard satisfactorily. The distances between things, outside the Statler, were great, and hardly anything presented itself as favoring the idea of a city meeting, while every one sighed for the physical comfort of Swampscott.

It would be, it was a physical impossibility to get anything like complete reports of the various meetings and other activities. But thanks to the great kindness of many interested friends, **Public Libraries** gives in these pages a notion of what was going on and a flavor of the week's proceedings. Some very good papers are on hand and will be presented from time to time later as opportunity offers.

### Ethics of Librarianship

**T**HE heartiest commendation is due Mr C. K. Bolton for the evident care and consideration he has given the preparation of his article, *Ethics of librarianship*, a pro-

posal for a revised code, which appeared in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* for May.

Librarians are so eager to make

proper connections between their work and the purpose for which it is put forth, that it may be said with truth that little time and less training have been given to the question of ethics for their profession. Fortunately, for the very great majority enrolled in the profession, honesty and a sense of fair play, added to active growth and kindness of heart, possessed by the cultured men and women who are engaged in the library profession, have as yet made little demand for a code of professional ethics. But in the need for a greater number of individual workers in library service, it is possible that here and there a lapse in common courtesy

and ethical bearing may seem to give cause for thinking there is need for something of the kind, and unquestionably, it is a matter of great satisfaction that there has been put in print and made accessible for the right-minded, a form of expression of accepted usages and relationships that exist in library service.

Whether every one will agree with Mr Bolton's conclusions as he has set them forth, after discussing them with members of the library craft, cannot be said, but a fact that is unquestionable is the meed of gratitude and praise which is due Mr Bolton for undertaking and presenting the article as it appears in print.

### Saving Public Funds

A STRIKING similarity in reports from a number of libraries that have come to hand in the last few weeks is in what seems to be an excessive amount under the item, "balance on hand." In some instances, this amount has been more than half of the total receipts of the library. Of course, it is not impossible that these excessive amounts on hand are collecting for a purpose, and yet, in nearly every instance, the librarian has spoken about the need for more help, for more books, and it is to be supposed that every library could extend its service over the previous year.

There are libraries in Illinois, doubtless in other states, too, that are, to put it mildly, rendering insufficient service to the community for the lack of trained persons, more up-to-date books, and a larger and better connection with every force of the community. And yet, judging by reports, the vision

of the trustees is concentrated on saving the money for another time rather than using it for the needs of the day.

One instance occurs where the secretary of the Board of Trustees gives as his reason that the amount of money in the bank had grown because they had been paying small remuneration to the librarians and the janitor in the hope of having a fund laid by for a rainy day. One sees instances of parents supplying sparingly the wants of their family in an effort to lay by for a rainy day, but there is neither economy nor wisdom in "laying by" at the expense of physical, mental and spiritual growth. Such a policy will, invariably, leave its mark on the body, on the mind and on the soul of those whom it involves, whatever it may do for a future. And who can gainsay that if the mental, physical and spiritual growth were supplied by the amount "laid by," those who receive it, in added stature, might not be able to

make contributions much greater, perhaps better than the money saved could possibly achieve if the rainy day should really come!

Extravagance is to be condemned in the strongest terms, but hardly any terms are strong enough to condemn foolish parsimony.

### Economical Coöperation

THE undertaking of the Modern Language Association of America to provide "reproductions of early books and ms." embraces a plan which has been hovering in discussions and purposes of a number of library groups for a long time. It is to be hoped that realization and understanding of its purpose will lead to a very active and substantial support on the part of those interested in research work everywhere.

For a long time, it has been realized that one of the greatest handicaps in research work among American scholars has been the expense involved in examining manuscripts and records, stored in a few places. With this new plan, one may look forward to a very

large increase in the number of persons interested in the records of historical and intellectual development. The value of an idea which grows out of the work of one scholarly student in a community, or even in a country, may be many times multiplied as the knowledge thus obtained attains a wider influence and consequent better understanding on the part of those who themselves make no claim to scholarship.

Book people everywhere may be urged, properly, to subscribe to the support of this new movement for making scarce books and manuscripts accessible for the use of American scholars.

### The Word in Season

THE extract below from an editorial in *The Library Association Record* for May, 1922 is an expression of opinion by an English writer, but similar occasions are universal in their occurrence. The library profession is not alone in lapses of this kind, as the following story will show.

At a recent meeting of Friends of Our Native Landscape held in one of the "bowls" which the glacial period left in Southern Wisconsin, an audience of several hundred persons were seated on the slopes round about, and in the midst of wonderful beauty, were

fairly entranced with the sunset glow environing them. In such surroundings and on such an occasion, an invited speaker consumed thrice the time allotted him in giving a history and description of an organization, its work and possessions, which were in no wise related to the occasion except in the fact of its good fortune in being located in a wonderfully beautiful region.

In answer to a question to one's neighbor as to why the speaker brought this contribution to this meeting, the truthful answer was received, "So his audience would not have to

listen but might enjoy the beautiful scenery."

The editorial in *The Record* in referring to the fact that Rotary clubs were asking for addresses on the work of public libraries uttered the following warning:

It is to be hoped that few will follow in the footsteps of a librarian in the Midlands who recently discoursed to the local Rotarians on Babylonian, Mesopotamian, Alexandrian, Egyptian and Athenian libraries, but apparently could say nothing more about modern libraries than that the business men in his audience would find at their local library useful directories and reference books! One does not wish to criticize the information supplied, beyond saying that it was not appropriate for the occasion. The object of these addresses is to tell men active in the daily life of the localities what the public libraries are doing, and what they are capable of doing, the important part they fill in civic work, the influence they exert generally, and the information they supply for direct use. In other words, to show ratepayers that they are getting full money value for their rates, and that the more they spend on their libraries the more they will get out of them. The library arrangement, however excellent, in existence three or four thousand years ago, will not help the propaganda work of the Library Association today, and our members should bear that fact in mind when asked to deliver addresses to such excellent audiences as the Rotary clubs provide. Sir Frederick Kenyon recently delivered an address on "The library of an Oxyrhynchian Greek," but his audience was the Egypt Exploration society.

### Death's Toll

It was with a feeling of great grief that librarians of Illinois learned of the tragic death of Mrs L. L. Powell, for 40 years librarian of the Cairo public library. The manner of her going was most regrettable. She was struck by a street car and died in a little while, without regaining consciousness.

No one in Illinois was more devoted to the ideals of librarianship than Mrs Powell. She was indefatigable in seeking out and bringing into her own

work whatever she could find that might be helpful in making her library more useful to the community.

She was a familiar figure at the meetings of the Illinois library association—interested, courteous, alert, a "walking interrogation point."

She suffered from the impairment of her hearing but made tremendous efforts to overcome whatever handicap it was in finding out what was going on about her. Cheerful always, she was every one's friend and to those who enjoyed her confidence and friendship, there will come a measure of loneliness at future meetings without her kindly and cheerful presence.

Mrs Powell was one of the earliest and foremost supporters of PUBLIC LIBRARIES. She often found time, even in her busiest days, to send words of appreciation and encouragement, or acknowledgment of what she found helpful, and her going will be a sad loss in the circle of the friends of PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Miss Lucy Gilbert of the Minneapolis public library staff was burned to death in the fire which destroyed the Lafayette club house at Lake Minnetonka early in the morning of June 18.

Her death is the more tragic in that it was a sacrifice to her unselfish devotion to a friend, whom she refused to leave. Both women died in the fire, the only victims. Such high courage and devotion are a worthy end of a most gentle and unselfish life.

Miss Gilbert had been a member of the Minneapolis public library staff since 1898, as curator of the art gallery. During that time thousands of persons every year visited the collection, and always found in her a most gracious hostess and well informed guide, eager to add to their enjoyment of the pictures. She loved art, but she loved people better and to the hundreds of art students who came and went during her 24 years of service she was always a sympathetic and interested friend. Many of them corresponded with her for years after they had left Minneapolis.



Her colleagues on the library staff mourn her loss as a devoted and unselfish friend, (from the oldest to the youngest not one but has had occasion to remember some acts of kindness or generosity,) but in their grief at her passing they are proud to think that her life on earth ended in one supreme act of love and self sacrifice.

#### The Revived Drexel School

A letter from Dr K. G. Matheson, president of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, gives a bit of news that will be of great interest, both to the Alumni of that institution and to prospective students in library training.

Dr Matheson says:

The trustees of the Drexel Institute have formally decided to reestablish the Library training school here, and Mrs Anne Wallace Howland has been elected as director of the school. I regret that at this time we are not able to announce the staff, which Mrs Howland is engaged in securing, but we shall be pleased to have you give notice of the reestablishment of the school, which will begin operations in September, 1922, with a thoroughly competent staff, and with modern and sufficient equipment for efficiency.

This is glad news for the alumni of the Drexel library school, many of whom have felt very keenly the discontinuance of the school of their choice. It will undoubtedly be glad news for Philadelphia, who, in her Free library system, doubtless needs and takes on every year many more assistants than any library school can furnish, and to have them at hand for personal knowledge will be a most fortunate aid in choosing.

In the general library field, there will be a sound welcome for a first-class school in the great stress of finding suitable persons for work calling to be done.

And last but not least, will be the welcome for Mrs Anne Wallace Howland, who for many years before her retirement from the head of the Carnegie library of Atlanta, was a leading spirit in library service as well as library training. Her years of retirement have been years full of experience

and not altogether unattached from library affairs, so that her selection for the head of the school is a very happy choice.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES renews its friendly relations with Drexel Institute library school and extends to the institution, to the school, to the faculty, and particularly to Mrs Wallace-Howland, the heartiest welcome and best wishes for all concerned.

#### Reproduction of Rare Books

The Modern Language association of America has undertaken to build up a collection of reproductions of early books and manuscripts for the use of American scholars. The plan is to ask colleges and universities to contribute \$25 a year, the money to be spent in making rotographs which shall be deposited in the Division of Manuscripts of the Congressional library in Washington, these to be sent out to institutions or to properly accredited individuals for use in research. The contributors are to have the first right to this material.

The Congressional library has undertaken to bear the administrative expense, so that all money collected and accumulating will be spent for rotographs themselves. Cards describing the reproductions will be furnished also by the Congressional library, so that it will be possible to have, at slight cost, a complete catalog of the rotographs available.

Prof Carleton Brown of Bryn Mawr college, secretary and treasurer of the Modern Language association of America, will have charge of the funds collected, and public libraries or individuals who are interested in the work of the committee are asked to subscribe on the same terms as college or university libraries. The subscription fee is so small that there should be a large number of those interested enrolled. A permanent foundation for the widest possible interest in the plan is greatly desired.

### Librarians Participate in Exercises at Washington, D. C.

A news note of interest to all librarians will be the report of Mrs Dwight Clark of Washington, D. C., with reference to the participation of the Library delegation in the exercises at the dedication of the National Woman's Party headquarters in that city, which took place in the presence of 10,000 people on May 21, 1922.

Mrs Dwight Clark writes:

In the processional accompanying the exercises at the dedication of the National Woman's Party headquarters, every state in the Union was represented as well as 40 foreign countries and 25 professional and occupational groups. There were 45 librarians responding to the request to participate in the exercises by joining the march of the women carrying the banners. The greetings on behalf of the group were deposited in the corner-stone by Miss Maude Rippier, librarian in the Operations of Federal Power section of the Department of the Interior.

The greetings, which were sent by Josephine Adams Rathbone, vice-director of Pratt Institute library school and recognized as the pioneer in training for librarianship, read as follows:

A greeting from American librarians has especial appropriateness since librarianship in this country has greatly benefitted by the freeing of women from the disabilities of the past.

The modern library movement started just as the battle for the higher education of women was won. It drew many of the pioneers from the earlier women's colleges, and from 1876 to the present day, the profession has offered to women gradually increasing opportunities and rewards.

We therefore gladly unite in the tribute of gratitude to those whose faith and works have raised this building to be an expression of the spirit of forward-looking women. May it fulfill its high mission and help speed the day when the commonwealth shall be served by the united efforts and combined powers of free men and free women. For truly has it been said: "No one can be perfectly free till all are free."

(Signed) JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.

### A Week's Celebration

The Public library of Binghamton, N. Y., coöperated quite extensively in the program for a Children's week, Boys' week expanded. Each day the library had newspaper space to itself. At the beginning, there was a glowing statement of what the library might be able to accomplish in activities carried on for children with additional funds, equipment and personnel. An article appeared in a special edition of the daily paper which was entirely given over to the city's service to children. The article was illustrated and attractively columned.

Every day a list of books suggestive of the day's activities was published. "Go to church day," was preceded by a list of books on Bible story telling and religious education; on "Health and safety day," the list of books included those on health and cleanliness; on "Go to school day," several members of the staff attended high school, and the list of books in the papers included books on education and on parents' coöperation with teachers. The library was given a place in the parade on Community day and the books listed for that day covered training for citizenship and public service. On children's own day, the book collection was along the line of pageantry. On Mass meeting day, books on oratory, public speaking and crowd psychology. On Field day, the library had a very attractive list of books on play games, sports, etc. In the children's room, were copies of famous pictures of children, each day, and on the bulletin board was the accompanying account of the artist and a description of how the picture was painted.

The library considered that the week's work resulted in several quite definite things. An unusual amount of attractive newspaper publicity brought the library before a large public and in some cases, to people entirely ignorant of its opportunities. The prompt and cordial coöperation with other organizations of the city placed the library on a pleasant foot-

ing with many societies and groups of public spirited people, and brought a large return in the strengthened friendliness between this institution and the children and the evident feeling that the library has counsel and sympathy in full measure for the children's needs.

#### **American-Armenian Library at Erivan**

When formerly well-to-do scholars of the Levant began to offer their once priceless volumes in exchange for old clothing shipped from the United States, the Near East Relief workers in the famine stricken areas of Russian Armenia realized that another important commission had been thrust upon them—namely, to carefully preserve the literature of these people who are almost becoming extinct thru wars, massacres and deportations.

The Armenians tho commonly reputed to be a very commercial people were originally a nation of scholars. They were the first to demand and provide for an educated Christian priesthood and they translated the body of Greek Christian theology and teaching into Armenian when other churches neglected the task. In the long centuries when the Greek learning and Roman power declined, the Armenians preserved more of their own literature than any other race, according to Dr Talcott Williams in his recent book on Turkey.

Among the volumes of special interest that have been gathered with old clothes as the medium of exchange are eight copies of Armenian manuscripts ranging in age from 200 to 500 years, 250 copies of publications of 500 years ago of which it is believed no volume can be duplicated anywhere in the country, and 50 copies of music books of important publications. Altogether 20,000 volumes have been gathered in the American library of Erivan, the capital of Armenia. Of these about 15,000 are text books and reading books in Armenian, English, French, Russian, Turkish, Hebrew and Greek.

The formation of the library, aside from being the means of preserving thousands of volumes of ancient lore, representing the results of hundreds of years of study, which would otherwise have been lost in the political disorganization of the present time, is also a big factor in aiding the school system of Erivan and the adjacent country. Books, like most of the other necessities of life in this much harrassed country are difficult to obtain. There have been none published during the seven years of warfare.

Practically the only schools operating in the Russian Caucasus today are the schools conducted in conjunction with the Near East Relief orphanages where an effort is made to give the boys and girls a common school education and to teach them a trade. With the people homeless and suffering for want of food and clothing, it has been impossible for the Near East Relief to spare any funds for school equipment. The educational program has consequently suffered. When some of the old scholars offered their books in exchange for clothing, the relief workers at Erivan seized the opportunity to buy books with old clothes, intrinsically valuable as a medium of exchange in this territory of want. Hence the gathering of the valuable library which has been such a big factor in supplying textbooks for the schools. It is true each child does not have his own book. In fact some of the children don't even have one book a week. Still they do have books sometimes, and that means a good deal to boys and girls who have been wandering about the country for five years sleeping in caves and doorsteps and existing on herbs and stolen crusts of bread.

JANE HILL.

Near East Relief,  
New York City.

"The cruelest lies are often told in silence. A man may have sat in a room for hours and not opened his teeth, and yet come out of that room a disloyal friend or a vile culminiator."

## Proceedings of A. L. A. Meeting

Detroit, June 26-July 1, 1922

### Council meetings

The Council met Monday afternoon, with about 60 present, and was called to order by President Root.

The first matter of business was the approval of the affiliation of a number of library associations with the A. L. A. Those accepted were as follows:

Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas and St. Louis.

In a discussion of the resolution on salaries, the question arose as to why libraries refused to tell what their salaries are. The answers to the questionnaire, which are open to inspection, are to be printed and distributed to the Council for a discussion next winter. The idea of recommending a minimum salary was approved.

The resolution of the committee on Education brought much discussion and some strong objection. It was referred back to the committee to be reconsidered in light of the objections.

The report on Library training brought a wide divergence of opinion on the resolutions regarding it. After an animated discussion, the report was referred to the American Library School association for consideration and report to the Council as to what is possible and desirable.

The question of library training brought to the front a division as to the value of correspondence courses in library training. One member expressed it very pithily that he should quite as soon think of teaching swimming by correspondence as library methods.

Standardization of library service was presented by Miss Josephine A. Rathbone and brought out quite a good deal of discussion. Miss Rathbone's presentation will be given in full in a later number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

### Standardization of library service

Librarianship is a new profession and it has not yet evolved definite standards of service as has been done in law, medicine and, to a great extent, in education. Recognition of the need for such standards and for official certification of the fact that individual workers have reached the standards has come to be quite general. For several years a committee has been at work on the subject of national certification, but so far no action has been taken looking to the formation of a national board of certification. A preliminary to the successful operation of such a board, however, is a knowledge of the schemes of service now used by individual libraries, whereby their assistants are classified or graded and their efficiency recorded.

A member of the committee on Certification, the writer has attempted to gather the facts concerning the usage in about 30 of the largest libraries in the country. The result shows a great diversity of practice. The grades vary in number from two to eleven—libraries under municipal civil service having as a rule a greater number of grades than libraries that control their own service. The latter libraries have many more exempted positions at both ends of the scale than those under civil service regulations. Of the libraries reporting, 15 have a non-professional class of service for clerical and manual work—work that in many cases, as typing or book mending, require special training of quite a different kind from that of the professional worker.

The libraries differ not only in the number of grades but, as is natural, in the qualifications, duties and status of the workers in each grade. Therefore comparison requirements, duties and salaries between corresponding grades in different libraries is difficult if not impossible, and it would seem that before an inter-library certification

scheme can become effective, there must be a preliminary effort toward systematizing library service.

\* \* \* \*

A resolution presented by Miss Harriet A. Wood of the committee on education to the first session of the council created much discussion and was finally referred back to the committee for further consideration. A few questioned the necessity of the council declaring at this late day its belief in libraries, also the propriety of the council laying out definite plans for the conduct of what must be the business of the school authorities and finally as giving approval to the conduct of libraries by school authorities. Miss Wood and Mr Purd B. Wright spoke for it so strongly at the second meeting of the council that it was passed by a few members voting for it and one voting against it.

The resolution as adopted is as follows:

The American Library Association believes that every student from the elementary school through the university should learn to use and appreciate books and libraries, not only that he may study to advantage in school, but also that he may continue through adult life to benefit from the resources of libraries.

To accomplish this there should be a supervisor of school libraries in every state and province, and a school librarian or supervisor for every school system—city, county, township or district.

We therefore recommend as a minimum standard that there be at least one full-time school librarian for an enrollment of 1000 elementary and high school pupils.

Whether the school library supervisor or librarian shall be employed by school or library authorities, separately or jointly, is a matter to be determined by state or local conditions.

#### General meetings

The first general meeting opened on Monday night with a cordial welcome from Detroit officials.

Dr Root, president of the A. L. A., responded and took up the work of the convention.

Dr Marion LeRoy Burton, president of the University of Michigan, in his address said the future of America depends upon the intelligence of the com-

munity, and that the librarian, thru his profession, can safeguard the future by helping to mould and develop the intelligent citizen.

From the standpoint of adult education no agency can compare in effectiveness with the efficiently organized library. As librarians your great work today is to help develop a generation of open minded youth, out of which will evolve the new America. The first thing the new American must learn is that he must be open minded. He must learn to look with a broad minded liberalism on both sides of a question.

Then he must have, in addition to this intellectual quality of openmindedness a receptive attitude of spirit which will aid him in interpreting the emotions of this great American people.

In the past a spirit of boasting led us to gloss over the social evils of our day. Before the war too much emphasis was laid upon the importance of individualism and the world is suffering now as a result of it. It is your duty and mine to help the youth of today to think in terms of the world.

What the college boy needs today is knowledge of world affairs and problems. He has the mental capacity to assimilate and interpret that knowledge, but he must be supplied with the facts on which to use it. The college youth of America today knows more about movies and baseball than he does of astronomy, and that is not his fault, but yours and mine.

If America is to assert and maintain its leadership, out of the chaos of the past and the present must come the new America, possessed of liberal-mindedness and a liberal-mindedness bound together with world mindedness.

Dr Burton told of the cogent reasons which a group of Oxford students gave him last year in England, for and against a renewal of the treaty between Japan and England. He tried the same questions on a group of students in a great American university and was grieved by the lack of knowledge con-



cerning the existence even of the treaty.

#### President Root's address

A survey of library methods; more coöperation among libraries of each state to avoid unnecessary duplication, and the standardization of all mechanical processes in libraries, to the end that more energy be thrown into the task of making libraries a really effective force in transforming their communities, were the recommendations of President A. S. Root.

In the present economic emergency there come to the front the so-called "practical" men who have an easy solution of the problem: "cut out the frills" . . . In library work it results in a cry to curtail work with the children, to cut out the story hour, eliminate all newer methods which attract and interest the readers; in short, go back to the days when handing out a book was considered all there was to do in library work.

It is not necessary to attempt here to refute these so-called "practical" men on this occasion. My purpose is rather to ask: Is there anything that we as librarians can do to lighten the burden of the tax-payer without sacrificing those professional methods which the development of recent years have made possible?

We librarians are, as a rule, extremely individualistic. Each library has devised its own methods, and in spite of the constant discussion of library methods many librarians are still continuing to do as they always have done. And as a library grows bigger, the difficulty of changing its methods constantly increases. A survey is necessary in order to show where legitimate economies can be effected. Investigations conducted generally, would lead to a greater standardization of library methods.

Coöperative study and standardization of practice was one of the prime objects of those who first organized the American Library Association. Their aim was as it still is: "The best reading for the largest number, at the

least cost." Valuable investigations have been made here and there, and their results have sometimes been made available in published form, but a comprehensive survey is needed.

Standardization does not mean the crushing of individual initiative. It means simplifying so far as possible, the mechanical parts of our work so that we may turn more of our attention and energy toward the human problem of making our libraries an efficient educational force.

In the face of increasing demands upon the public purse, it is time for a careful review of all our methods, for a systematic survey of all our resources, and for coöperative combinations for more effective results. Each library should think, not in terms of itself and its own interest, but with the spirit and with the coöperation of library unity; each ready to give and take whatever action will be for the greatest good of all our libraries.

The reception of the A. L. A. at the new main library by the trustees of the Detroit public library was a very pleasant occasion, what with greetings of old friends, meeting of strangers, and enjoying the beauties of the new building, the evening was spent very pleasantly.

#### Second session

The second session opened on Tuesday morning. Mr. H. C. Wellman gave a full presentation of the policy of the Publishing Board which it is hoped will appear in print later. Its main points were: The primary aim has been to divine and satisfy the needs of library workers; special attention has been given small libraries; its work has been done largely without pay; issued useful print from which little revenue could be expected; no royalties have ever been paid; safeguarded the libraries against exploitation by publishers by cooperation. Many things still await time and attention as well as means.

Mr Lydenberg pointed out in his talk on "Needs unfulfilled" that in the past the Publishing Board had the needs of the smaller circulating libra-

ries in mind, that opportunities for co-operation with important helps for scholars and investigators had been neglected.

He suggested if funds were available for an extension of the activities of the Publishing Board that a *Library Annual* might properly be issued, summarizing the statistics of the various libraries.

Another enterprise might be a record of important books or manuscripts, reproduction of which by photostat or similar process, had been collected in this country. No systematic survey of the manuscript resources of the larger reference and university libraries has ever been undertaken. A union list of periodicals; a record of bound files of newspapers available for investigators are two desirable enterprises. We have no indexes to periodical articles in the field of industrial arts; we need a publication summarizing by a brief abstract the essential articles in these fields. The library world needs indexes to the great collections of reproductions of paintings and needs indexes to pictures by subjects.

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse in answering the question, What the A. L. A. can do for special libraries, made her answer in one word, "Nothing." This for two reasons: Because the A. L. A. membership are more concerned with public libraries, they cannot help the special libraries, and in the second place, the A. L. A. does not know what the special libraries are. It is too late now; the special libraries have their own organization, their own periodicals, problems, their own income and friends. The offer of the A. L. A. contained in the question is appreciated but there is no answer to be given in return.

Mr Andrew Keogh of the Yale University library, representing college and reference libraries, told what the A. L. A. was doing for many kinds of libraries and said that no library interest could reach its full stature without close connection with the spirit of coöperation shown by the A. L. A.

Mr Keogh thought there was a difference between college and university libraries. The university creates knowledge and the college transmits knowledge. Reference libraries, generally, are in the class with college libraries.

There are two things needed, editorial supervision and coöperation.

Prof Craig, who has taken up the great English dictionary supplement, asked for coöperation in building this which the A. L. A., thru its membership, could easily give. He thought there was a field for A. L. A. help in attention to bibliography, in dissertations and in other ways. Mr Keogh stressed especially what colleges and universities could do for scholarship if they knew of what it was producing. More attention is needed for bibliographies in dissertation and other out of the way places.

Miss Marion L. Horton of the Los Angeles library school thought there was entirely too much duplication in the field of library schools, and that some help might come from the A. L. A. in laying out boundaries which might prevent this.

Mr Howard L. Hughes of the Public library, Trenton, N. J., representing the Popular libraries, paid a tribute to the great help which the A. L. A. had given to this branch of the work by various publications, book lists, text-books and other material which built up sources of helpfulness for popular libraries.

Mr Whitney Warren of New York, the architect who has been chosen to prepare plans for the new Louvain library, gave a most interesting presentation of slides, illustrating the plans for the new building. He made a plea for every one even remotely connected with books to make a contribution, however small, to the new building. Funds may be sent direct to Columbia university.

Dr. M. L. Raney reported very fully on Copyright activities. (See p. 392.) This closed the meeting.

### Third session

The third session on Wednesday morning was devoted to Recruiting for library service.

Mr Jennings, the chairman of the committee, told of the need for more well-prepared workers in library service of all kinds and of what the committee had done in the way of letters, circulars and personal appeal to draw the attention of suitable persons.

Mr Locke's paper (see p. 387) was well received. A fine, virile personality added to the sound statements he set forth.

Mr Root "talked into the box" on County libraries, but the result for the audience was below the par of Mr Root's usual presentation, and most of the audience hoped that that method of speaking to them would not become fashionable until much greater improvement in the mechanics has been attained.

Mr Henry's paper (see p. 390) made the men look at each other askance and the women librarians smiled.

Alice L. Rose, for the Special libraries, pleaded for a better understanding of the purpose, the results and the value of this reference work for business houses and argued strongly that not one whit less education and library training was necessary than in ordinary, careful library work.

Martha C. Pritchard outlined the development of library work in and for schools and the natural endowment and professional training needed for its successful development.

Miss Pritchard dwelt on the necessity of having in the library a person whose point of view was progressive and educational. School men properly insist upon equal teacher preparation for the librarian with that of other members of the faculty, when equal salary is being paid as in Detroit. The library of the modern school can be of greater help in promoting the adoption of modern methods providing stimulus for enriched class work than any other feature of the school organization. It is necessary, therefore, that

the preparation and personality of those enlisted in school library work shall command the respect of their colleagues.

Maturity of judgment, experience, open-mindedness, large book knowledge, and wide academic training were all qualifications mentioned as essential. Where to find all this is a difficult problem. Is it easier to make a good librarian out of a teacher, or to give a thorough school point of view to a good librarian? She recommended going out into both the teaching and the library professions and finding rich, effective personalities, and then giving them a school library training course, which would amalgamate the necessary features for each side of the school library work.

Miss Clara Whitehill Hunt in her address on Recruiting for children's librarians stressed the importance of *librarians* recognizing children's librarianship as a profession and demanding higher qualifications for admission in the way of thoro and special training for the work. More important even than higher salaries at present, we need higher grade work in order to get taxpayers to think we are worth higher salaries; and high salaries will not attract the kind of women we need if children's librarians seem to them little more than nursery governesses. I am urging children's librarians and chief librarians to establish training courses for children's librarians, directors of general library schools to add more training in this work to their curricula, and all of them to secure persons with great natural ability, who have been highly trained in the humanities.

### Ann Arbor meeting

Miss Tyler's paper set out so well the purpose and advantage of professional training that the paper deserves special treatment, which will be accorded it later.

Mr C. R. Train, commander, U. S. N., paid a glowing tribute to the aid and service rendered the rank and file

of the navy and gave such figures and features of the navy's library work that many librarians will doubtless be filling out the blanks soon for positions.

#### Fourth general meeting

The fourth general session on Friday morning opened with the reading and adopting of a number of reports. The subject for discussion was National library week.

The committee's proposal was given thru its chairman, Willis H. Kerr, who stated that the committee, from its experience and observation, felt that the various plans which had been carried out in interesting the public in the work of the library were well worth continuing and accordingly, the committee plans for a library week for the whole country next year, in April.

Mr E. L. Craig, Evansville, Ind., president of the Indiana library trustees' association gave a most interesting and suggestive account of Indiana's experience in April. Mr C. H. Compton of the St. Louis public library told of Missouri's Book week, which, while not so extensive or with such attendance of results as Indiana's, still showed aroused interest in the library and reading.

Miss Marion Humble, assistant secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, New York, showed "how libraries as well as publishers and book-sellers are getting good national publicity" from the combined efforts of Book week and other activities in library circles. Statistics show that the number of books demanded by the public is increasing as well as the quality. There was a decided slump in book buying in 1920 so a special effort to keep book-buying going was decided upon. The plan was instead of concentrating on Christmas or any special day, to keep it going by means of poster circulars, exhibits and special letters to book sellers, with very satisfactory results.

Mr Herbert S. Hirshberg, formerly librarian of the Public library of Toledo, Ohio, and now state librarian of Ohio, told of the work that had been done to bring publicity to the library

and, singularly enough, Mr Hirshberg was the only speaker who felt that the effort, time and means required to make a publicity week a success were not warranted by the returns from such effort, as he had observed it. He thought publicity of work well done and the display of real library spirit would justify the claims of the library for adequate financial support, and that permanent readers were not made by the rush of an occasion, but by the steady satisfaction which came to them from continuous good library service.

#### General discussion

The proposal to create a perpetual membership by the payment of \$100 or more created a lively discussion and was finally voted down.

By action of the Executive board of the association, the by-laws were amended so that, a) only one candidate for each elective office shall be nominated; b) no person shall be nominated unless his consent to such nomination has been previously obtained; c) providing for nomination by petition, *provided* written consent of these nominees be filed with such nomination.

#### Fifth session

The main address of the fifth general session was by H. H. Emmons, president of the Detroit board of commerce, and was read by Dr Kennedy, on The Individual's responsibility to his profession.

In his address, Mr Emmons referred to the expansion of Detroit in the past 20 years into a teeming city of a million population, seething with industries, and whose manufacturing activities held undisputed leadership in productivity. While the leaders of dynamic Detroit were concerned in the growth of this tremendous development, they were also interested in providing an opportunity for study and education, to keep pace with the material development. "No community which gives attention solely to the physical welfare of its inhabitants and neglects their intellectual progress, can

hope to achieve lasting prosperity, or to attain to its proper destiny in this land of freedom."

Detroit is proud to fulfill the mandate of the founders of the Northwest Territory:

Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

This is evidenced by the progressive and splendidly equipped system of public schools and the public library system.

Mr Emmons reviewed the progress of the human race from the era of ignorance and brute force toward self-control and self-determination by the individual and away from the power of the few to dominate the many. The progress of this movement has been retarded many times, but to the Almighty who controls all destinies, "a thousand years are but as a single day." Viewed thru the vista of the centuries, the gain has been enormous. Within the past few years, greater disturbances of settled form have been witnessed than ever before in the history of the world for the same period. Whole races have found themselves with a suddenness which has been appalling. Freed from restraint and thrown upon their resources, lacking the requisite mental poise and qualifications, whole peoples have set themselves to the task of destruction. Law, order and other instrumentalities have been obliterated. All rights, even those of life and safety, have been made subject to the caprice of illiterate and uncontrollable mob determination. Chaos has ensued and civilization has been retarded. No individual or country that does not possess the mental development necessary to distinguish between right and wrong, that does not understand the powers which it delegates to government—whatever may be its form—is prepared for self government. . . Government by the people themselves is encompassing the world. From what source will these people receive the mental training and expe-

rience which will enable them to learn the lessons of self-restraint and distinguish between the ways of civic righteousness and those of demagoguery and civic corruption?

The public tax-supported library is the answer.

The librarian's duty to the profession was presented from two viewpoints, one by Mr Carl B. Roden librarian of the Chicago public library, and the other by Miss Mary Ethogene Hazeltine, preceptor of the University of Wisconsin library school.

Mr Roden said that in calling library work a profession it must be borne in mind that there is no body of doctrine, no treasury of accumulated lore from the past, no revelation—only a faith, not yet shared by all, that library service is a useful work. If we were only content to waive our claims to professional honors, to be known as good and faithful servants, we might point to the service rendered as competent evidence, but if we persist in an aspiration to be classed in the professions, a cloud is threatening to come between us and those ideals of ministry. This cloud is made up of a swarm of specialists into which librarians are breaking themselves, disintegrating their former solidarity and tending to dissipate unity of effort and of objective, rendering the workers less and less capable and unable to see the woods because of the multitude of trees they are cultivating. While these all are making splendid contributions to the efficiency with which the work of the world is done, that is the least vital element of the professional vision. There was a time when the offices of priest, physician and teacher scorned to accept a fee but all things were done to "the glory of God." The phrase, "to the glory of God," translated into terms of modern currency, is now "service of humanity," which is a ministry. The day's work should be surrounded by a margin kept clean and fair on which the individual worker's soul and mind may have time for their own growth.



Mr Roden's paper will be given in full later.

Mr Adam Strohm gave a most cheering and thought-provoking closing word under the title—

#### **Pull in the gawgay!**

Our deliberations are at an end. We are rising from our council tables heartened by the earnestness and aggressiveness of spirit that have characterized our sittings. We break ranks only to convene in smaller units at the various centers and outposts where we are billeted to guard and to promote the common welfare.

The warrant for this gathering will be determined by the proven wisdom of the plans and measures here agreed upon to make the influence of libraries ever more potent and recognized in the various problems of human affairs, in the science of government, in the arts, in commerce and manufacture, and above everything else in national education and culture. The closing note of our conference has been a definition of our responsibility to the service in which we are enlisted and the code of conduct that should apply.

Confronted with representatives of institutions within the span of the whole American continent and even from more distant points, I have a happy feeling that our duty to our profession lies not in the mere exploitation or boosting of a local institution but in the developing of human assets of common ownership and shared benefits. According to traditions we are in the business of creating readers. May we not go a bit further and proclaim that it is our duty to create clear and honest thinkers? Our charter to practice our profession is granted for the high purpose of promoting and socializing intelligence. Human society is very often propelled in its eager efforts by sentiment, feelings and sympathetic instincts. These are motives of high moral nature, and certainly as far as sympathy and good will are concerned we do not desire to stem the flow. But we would like to have these

efforts directed by and subservient to intelligence.

Let us stand for the promotion of true knowledge and for the orderly union of moral and intellectual law in choosing the resources of our profession and directing them toward the noble aspirations of our own age. . .

#### **Report of Resolutions committee**

Resolutions covering the following points were adopted:

Felicitations to Thorvald Solberg upon the completion of a quarter of a century of service as the first and only Register of Copyrights and 38 years' relation with the Library of Congress, expressed the hope that in view of his continued energy and his more valuable service because of his long experience, that application of enforced retirement of public servants still capable of good service be not applied in this case, without substantial appreciation of his past devotion to the public interest.

Approval of library work in the army and navy and particularly the successful efforts of Senator Wadsworth and his colleagues in effecting the passage of the appropriation bill, and of thanks to the Secretary of War for his endeavor to fulfill the understanding between the association and his department.

Cordial and hearty acknowledgment to all those concerned in making the Detroit meeting of the A. L. A. pleasurable and satisfactory.

#### **Election of officers**

The following officers were elected: President, George B. Utley, librarian, Newberry library, Chicago; first vice-president, Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director, School of library science, Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second vice-president, Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian, Nebraska University library, Lincoln, Neb.; treasurer, Edward D. Tweedell, assistant librarian, The John Crerar library, Chicago.

Executive board: W. W. Bishop, librarian, General library, University

of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Chalmers Hadley, librarian, Public library, Denver, Colo.; J. I. Wyer, director, New York State library and New York State library school, Albany, N. Y.

Trustee of Endowment fund, Washington T. Porter, trustee, Public library, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Council: Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian, Public library, Milwaukee, Wis.; James T. Gerould, librarian, Princeton University library, Princeton, N. J.; Edith Guerrier, supervisor of circulation, Public library, Boston, Mass.; Alice I. Hazeltine, supervisor children's work, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.; Herbert S. Hirshberg, librarian, Ohio State library, Columbus, Ohio; Electra C. Doren, librarian, Public library, Dayton, Ohio; Charles E. Rush, librarian, Public library, Indianapolis, Ind.; Caroline Webster, library specialist, U. S. Public Health service, Washington, D. C.; Harriet A. Wood, assistant director and supervisor, School libraries, Minnesota department of education, St. Paul, Minn., and Ernest J. Reese, principal, Library school of New York public library, New York City.

Prof Root presented the gavel to the president elect, George B. Utley, who received it in his usual gracious manner and returned it to the president, who declared the meeting adjourned.

#### Notes about things

More than a thousand members took advantage of the invitation to visit the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor on Thursday and were highly pleased with the reception and what was shown there. Of course the new library building was the great attraction but the campus and other attractions of the University of Michigan were worthy of and excited great admiration. A delightful luncheon was served in the banquet hall where the largest crowd of librarians that ever came together did full justice to the good things provided.

The address of the occasion was made by Prof W. E. Henderson, direc-

tor of the University of Michigan extension service, on Adult education, a common interest of libraries and universities. Prof Henderson called attention to the need of books, pictures and other means of arousing and feeding the imagination of persons far from the centers of human activities and urged librarians to give these needs their special attention.

At the close of the address, the huge party scattered in various directions but for the most part, visiting the libraries and especially the new library building.

One of the greatest pleasures of the occasion was the organ recital given in the Hill auditorium half an hour before the departure of the train by Henry Russell Evans. This celebrated artist gave a delightful exposition of the possibilities of the wonderful organ.

A most delightful evening was that spent in listening to the Cleveland players present "Joint Owners in Spain." The play is delightfully humorous and was given with professional skill by the actors. On another evening, the Wisconsin players presented "The Twelve Pound Look," to an equally delighted audience.

A considerable group of children's librarians said they enjoyed going out to Belle Isle for breakfast one morning when most of the rest of the librarians were finishing up the last forty winks.

Various library schools, as usual, held competitive dinners which each enjoyed according to his capacity. The usual dancing party was held, "open to the public." The high peak of entertainment was the trip on the steamer, Britannia, which left its dock at eight o'clock on Friday evening after a severe storm which cleared the air and revealed the moon, so that the hours until eleven o'clock were filled with much pleasure—singing, dancing and conversation intermingling with the orchestra and refreshments provided by the McGregor public library of Highland Park, Michigan.

More than 50 Canadian librarians were in attendance, most of them from Ontario and the majority of these from Toronto. There were 42 sat down at the Canadian dinner on Thursday evening.

A place of much interest was the splendid library of the *Detroit News*, said to be the finest newspaper library in America. It is in charge of Mr George Catlin, who is justly proud of his collections, their organization and their use. The editorial writers on the *News* have quarters in the library.

The entertainments provided during the week were a joy to the visitors often times weary from too much discussion and listening, listening, listening to other people talk. Tea was served every day at the main library and in the rooms of the Society of Arts and Crafts to which a throng of visitors went gladly.

An interesting item of news to those who attended the A. L. A. meetings of something less than a score of years ago is word that Purd B. Wright, Jr., received in June a B. S. degree in civil engineering from the Washington university, St. Louis. There are many who remember P. B., Jr., as a happy little chap of few years who was passed around for the admiration of his father's friends. *Tempus fugit!*

The zeal of the neophyte received strong witness in the spirit shown by the early risers who met every morning at 8:15 to hear Prof W. G. Bleyer of the University of Wisconsin discuss Writing for newspapers. As one looked over the audience, the faces of many who should be there were absent, while at the same time one wondered why certain other individuals were present.

A note from Willis H. Kerr, chairman of the A. L. A. publicity committee, reports that in a vote taken for subjects for discussion next year, if the program committee feels that such a course is desirable, the following topics, with votes for each, were suggested:

Public speaking, 25; publicity campaigns, 21; news writing, continued, 4;

with scattering votes for exhibits, editing library bulletins, advertising layout and design, modern literature, current events, county libraries and book selection.

The presence of Mr J. Stanley Jast, librarian, of Manchester, England, and the very gracious, tho brief greeting which he offered from the platform created a very pleasing impression in the minds of those who heard him. Many joined with Mr Jast, silently, in the fear which he expressed that the A. L. A. was growing too big.

The registration at Detroit was 1790. It is possible that a number of persons who were present did not go to the headquarter's registration desk so that it is likely the attendance was larger. The record set by the Swampscott meeting last year is still the largest in the history of the association—1899.

The arrangements made for the exhibits this year were not as good as usual. "On the thirteenth floor" was a very indefinite direction and a very inconvenient place to reach. Elevators were not available except at long intervals and were usually so crowded that one disliked the experience of using them. Exhibits in the hallway leading to the ball-room were for the most part out of sight on account of the jam of people there from early to very late. Any one of the several interests centered there needed the whole space to function properly. The exhibits were particularly good, when one could see them, and the beautiful books were a joy!

Prizes? Yes, the idea of prizes for reading was exploited in various ways. In days gone by, the idea was more or less relegated to the outside in library conventions for many years, but new days, new ideas, new purposes come up and prevail, for a time and then the wheel turns again.

In the Catalog section, discussion brought out a great diversity of opinion about many points in the process of making material available thru the catalog. A special treatment of this subject will be given later.

## Divisional Meetings

### Agricultural libraries section

The Agricultural libraries section held two meetings, Miss Lucy E. Fay presiding, and Miss Anna Dewees acting as secretary.

At the first session, on June 27, Prof Charles A. Keffer, University of Tennessee, addressed the section on "The place of the library in a program of national development." He said in part:

Any national program of agricultural development must include the library, both as a practical aid to the farm business and as an abiding source of interest and culture in rural life.

We can not hope for a library—hardly for a well filled book shelf—in every country home; hence provision must be made for community, county, state, or institutional library service thru which country people may secure promptly and at minimum cost the use of the books they need.

More than the city library, the rural library must be amply provided with books of a technical nature, that will aid farmers in their problems of soil fertility, crop production, livestock management, and marketing. Even more than men engaged in industrials, the farmer needs such help. Because of his isolation, he is a pronounced individualist.

In general reading, the outstanding need of the rural family is to form the reading habit; hence the libraries of rural circulation should be replete with attractive books that will invite the reader. They should be quite as entertaining as informative, and they must recognize the value of the simple word.

They should compass the entire range of literature. The farmer may be a serious minded man, intent on facts, but the farm boy and the farm girl also are to be considered: poetry, fiction and travel are quite as necessary as economics, history and biography among books for farm families.

The Division of extension in the colleges of agriculture, by virtue of their varied experience and the nature of their organization, should be helpful in making plans for book distribution in rural communities.

The second session was held on the afternoon of June 30. The program was divided into three parts: 1) Organization, 2) Administration and 3) Extension service in agricultural libraries. The discussion of the *organization* of agricultural libraries was led by Miss Claribel R. Barnett, who, in her introductory remarks, said that agricultural college work develops certain problems not found in general college work, and the same is true of agricultural college libraries. This fact had been forcibly brought out by the survey of them made last year. It is important that agricultural librarians see their work in relation to the policies and problems of the various departments of the institution. The purpose should be to arrive at some fundamental principles which later may be applied to individual problems. Every librarian should formulate a policy and have it down in writing. It will, of course, be changed to meet changing conditions, and to satisfy one's growing vision of the work. A written policy helps to clarify one's own ideas, often answers unexpected questions, and, if presented to professors and heads of departments, will help to give them a sympathetic understanding of the work of the library and of its problems.

Miss Barnett pointed out that there are three types of agricultural college libraries:

1. The Experiment Station library kept separate from the college library and devoted somewhat exclusively to the use of the station workers, as is the case in Virginia.

2. The Agricultural college and Experiment Station combined in a single agricultural library and kept separate from the university library. Wisconsin and Minnesota are of this type.

3. College and Station collections of agricultural literature consolidated with the Agricultural college or university collections in general and administered as one unit. This is the plan in Oregon.

Which of these types is the best it is difficult to say arbitrarily. Advantages and disadvantages are connected with each. However, when the topography of the campus and the location of the buildings are such as to make the third type feasible, the balance of the arguments are in its favor.

It was pointed out that the field of research to be covered in the collections of the college library is necessarily determined in a large measure by the amount of money at the disposal of the librarian for the purchase of books and periodicals. The students' needs must come first because the education of students is the reason for the existence of the college, but no librarian in an institution where research work is done, could be satisfied not to be able to supply the general needs of the research workers. The librarian should be a recognized member of the faculty, both for the sake of the students and the faculty. He should be a member of the committee on station, college and extension publications and might well assist in the care of mailing lists.

In the discussion which followed H. S. Green of the Massachusetts agricultural college read the library policy of that institution. Miss Grace Derby of Kansas and Miss Fay both advocated centralized collections, while Miss Jones of Ohio stated that the needs of the Ohio State university are more adequately met by departmental collections. In the discussion of Administration, the selection and purchase of books was discussed by P. L. Windsor of the University of Illinois who gave a helpful account of procedure at that institution. He stated that the tendency is to leave more and more of the funds assigned to the College of agriculture to the use of the library committee of the college which is very desirable.

H. C. Severance of the University of Missouri explained that in Missouri the state appropriates funds for the library. The University library buys general books and the books of special interest to a department are purchased at the request of that department until the quota set aside by the library for the department is spent.

Mrs Linda E. Landon of the Michigan agricultural college reported that she had a collection of duplicates of bulletins and would be glad to supply missing numbers as far as possible.

H. S. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts agricultural college, stated that the publication of library leaflets or book lists is a great aid in spreading information about extension work. Discussion brought out that county agents, home demonstration workers and college extension service workers can be of the greatest help in finding the people who need and want the extension service of the library. Miss E. K. Jones of the Massachusetts department of education said that in the county fair method of bringing books to the attention of visitors next fall, there will not be a book booth, but a few books, some free bulletins and some lists of books and bulletins in various exhibition booths, i. e., poultry books will be placed with the poultry exhibit. In the housekeeping equipment booth, there will be novels, poems and various cultural books with a poster advocating the purchase of the equipment and the reading of the books.

W. P. Lewis, librarian of the New Hampshire state college presented a report on the financial situation of the *Agricultural Index*. Most of the subscribers appreciate the value of the *Index* and are willing to do their part in keeping it going.

Miss Barnett, chairman of the resolutions committee presented a resolution on the death of Miss Eunice R. Oberly which was ordered to be printed and a copy sent to the family.

Miss Barnett also announced the plan for a memorial in the form of an



annual or biennial prize for the best bibliography in the field of agriculture or the natural sciences which will probably be administered by the American Library Association.

H. O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri was elected chairman for the next meeting and Miss Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, secretary.

#### With the children's librarians

The reports of proceedings were hard to obtain.

Marion F. Schwab of the Brooklyn public library in discussing

#### Recent fiction for boys

said in part:

Nick Carter is dead. His author, facing financial ruin because his books no longer sold, committed suicide a few months ago. Not only Nick, but many other books once popular with boys, are no longer finding readers. This is because boys are live creatures and their interests have changed. Unless the old stories have that quality of greatness in them, they are gradually losing their appeal to the up-to-date boys of today. The old fashioned type of western story with its fighting and its shooting does not furnish half the thrills that may be had from accounts in the daily newspapers now, and smuggling furs over the Canadian border, a once popular theme for mystery stories, pales beside the modern account of smuggling whiskey via airplane, also recorded in our newspapers!

The World war with its tales of real heroism and valor, the Boy Scout movement, the great advance in science, the schools' emphasis upon current events and upon technical training, have created a demand for a new type of books for boys. They still ask for adventure and excitement, but it must be up-to-date and realistic.

The majority of the older writers have failed to recognize this change in boys, and so their books still follow the old patterns. Many of the best

books for boys published in recent years are the work of new writers, who have grasped the viewpoint of the modern boy, and in stories of adventure, of war, sea and mystery, have pleased their boy readers and satisfied the demands of the boys' elders. The reason that boys like them was expressed by one boy when he said, "This is a good book because it gives you credit for having some sense," inferring that the older books were rather patronizing and did not appreciate their readers' mental abilities.

Elizabeth D. Briggs of Cleveland said:

Wherever there are children, those responsible for their training for citizenship are enlisting the aid of librarians. Reports come of calls for help from every section of the country, from school and town, on the edge of the desert, the Indian reservation and the mining district. Many of the best booksellers are requiring of their helpers a knowledge of children's books. The artist, too, is interested in making children's books as attractive as possible. Howard Pyle set a standard of illustration in his books from which later illustrators have gained much inspiration, and thru them his work and interest are perpetuated.

And what shall we say of the writers of children's books? It is not difficult to call to mind certain titles which will never grow old because the authors so thoroughly enjoyed writing them that they produced books which cannot help but give pleasure to the reader of any day and generation. Lewis Carroll could not have spent many dull hours while writing of Alice's adventures either in Wonderland or Thru the Looking Glass. I doubt not that Dr Van Loon chuckled as he placed Balboa on the mountain top making his great discovery. The children also chuckle as they read it, and remember.

The small boy or girl is showing new interests ranging from radio to poetry, and we must not let them die for want of nourishing reading matter. There are grandmothers who smilingly admit that they find much pleasure in read-

ing children's books and really prefer them to usual modern books of fiction.

One of the interesting occasions of the meetings was the presentation of the Newberry medal. The medal was presented to the Children's librarians' association by Frederic G. Melcher, executive secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers. It was given to Dr H. W. Van Loon for "the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children written during the last year," Dr Van Loon's "The Story of Mankind" having been chosen by vote of the association for that place. Presentation of the medal to Dr Van Loon was made by Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the Children's department of the Brooklyn, N. Y. public library.

#### Resolutions relating to Public Documents

An important resolution regarding improvements in the service to libraries was passed at the Documents round-table in session Wednesday evening, June 28, as follows:

*Whereas*, The distribution of Public Documents by the office of the Superintendent of Documents in the past year has witnessed many improvements in the service which have been entirely for the benefit of libraries, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we express our hearty appreciation of these constructive measures and improvements, especially the daily distribution of documents to the depository libraries.

Another resolution regarding discontinuance of Government periodicals was passed also as follows:

*Whereas*, Through the necessity for economy the Government has suspended several periodicals of importance and special interest to the public, such as *Public Roads*, *Vocational Summary* and *School Life*, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Documents Round-Table in session request the early consideration of the resumption of these and similar periodicals because of the demand for them, and their practical and educational value, and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of these minutes be sent to the Public printer, The Superintendent of Documents, The Joint Committee on Printing in Congress, and to the various government offices concerned.

One of the interesting papers at the Documents round-table was that on The new civics and the use of docu-

ments by Miss Josephine Lesem, teacher of Community civics in the Senn high-school, Chicago. Miss Lesem's paper will appear in a future number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

#### League of Library commissions

The League of library commissions listened to The story of Aunt Mary's new hat, by Miss Anna G. Hall of the H. R. Huntting Company, Springfield, Mass., which was a recital of Miss Hall's experiences in New York state, where as library organizer, it was her work to interest rural communities and rural authorities in the value of books in their every day life. Edmund L. Craig, trustee of the Public library, Evansville, Indiana, holds that the duties of a board of library trustees are concerned with the finances, with the policies by which the library functions, the ultimate development and service of the library, wisdom in choosing a capable librarian and giving her as free a hand as possible in conducting the affairs of the library, the board standing as her counsellor and friend in the full meaning of both of these terms. John A. Lowe of the Brooklyn public library, in discussing small library buildings advocated study of the situation to be met and the needs of the community to be served, also economy of administration of the library, a proper regard for essentials and a disregard of non-essentials in planning small library buildings.

#### Lending section

In the Lending section on Friday afternoon, Miss Bessie H. Kelsey, Popular library division of the Public library, Cleveland, Ohio, gave a most interesting address on Fitting books to readers. The address was made up of personal experiences and ideas drawn from Miss Kelsey's own work, the outstanding satisfaction of the address being the clear voice, distinct enunciation and correct pronunciation which enabled Miss Kelsey's hearers to understand her perfectly, even in the back of the room. Miss Margery Doud de-

scribed the reserve book system operating in the St. Louis public library.

Mary A. Batterson of Tacoma in discussing

#### Book selection in the public library

said: We are told that from five to eight thousand new titles are published each year in the English language alone.

The problem for the librarian of the public library is, of course, to choose from these thousands those which will best suit the needs of his own library.

Since, according to the poet,

Books should to one of these four ends conduce,

For wisdom, piety, delight or truth,

and since the purpose of a public library, to quote from one of our best known librarians, is "to educate the people and to furnish recreation and information," the librarian has a basis from which to work.

The librarian must acquaint himself with the best books along all lines of knowledge and keep abreast of all the new things being published. Then from these he must by a wise selection, take those best suited to his particular community, and thus expend the funds entrusted to him advantageously.

No money can be wasted on whims and experiments and mere personal preferences, but every dollar must be used for the acquisition of books that will give the public valuable and lasting service.

Since the circulation of fiction is about two-thirds of the entire book circulation of the average public library, the selection of this class of books is no small part of the problem.

The basis for judging a good novel may be considered three-fold; educational, recreational and moral. Of the three the last is unquestionably the most difficult, for what seems immoral to one is only the exposition of some real fact of life to another. An immoral book has been defined as "a book which leaves us worse than it found us," but how apply the test to the patrons of the public library? All

fiction, with very few exceptions, should be carefully read, before purchasing, by some member of the staff capable of judging. This should be supplemented by book reviews and opinions of the literary world, when available.

To sum it all up, the problem of book selection for the public library is to purchase with the funds available, those books which will be most valuable to the community which the library is intended to serve.

#### Essential books of drama in the schools

This, a new subject, was offered by Miss Mabel Williams, supervisor of work with the schools in New York public libraries. In her presentation Miss Williams said all sorts of people are interested in amateur dramatic activities and the library never has had enough books to supply the demand. So connections have been made with other organizations interested in plays.

This year a plan for a gala dramatic week was arranged by the New York dramatic league and the New York public library and an exhibition was held in the 58th Street branch library. The teachers were invited to cooperate with the Drama league, which, of course, from its wide knowledge of sources of help, was able to gather together really worth while exhibits and arrange an enticing program of speakers for every afternoon and evening.

There was a portable stage, all sorts of machinery used to produce effects, model stages in darkened corners, costumes, materials and plates. From a long list of books was selected a book exhibit which held its own with the other things. The books were distributed among the exhibits of which they told and were placed also in wall cases and on tables. Note books were copiously used as the visitors found the material that met their needs.

The audiences were most responsive. The speeches each drew a special type of audience. Many professionals came to hear the authorities on the subjects

that interested them. Tony Sarg, of course, was the strong drawing card.

Those interested in the exhibit feel it was very much worth while. The acquaintances made, the sympathetic understanding generated, the taking hold of responsibility, are already giving welcome results. The book exhibit is to be permanent at the 58th Street branch and is already rendering good service to teachers and others. Miss Williams distributed the list of books and subjects and gave appraisals of some of them.

The psychology of work with people was presented at the second session on Saturday afternoon. It was very warm, the first address was extremely long and trains were leaving at different hours, so that while the subject was an important one, the occasion was inauspicious.

#### School libraries section

The first session was called to order by Miss Marion Horton of Los Angeles on June 27. After the necessary business of opening the session was disposed of, Miss Marion Lovis, librarian of the Hutchins intermediate high-school, Detroit, told of the special features of her library. In addition to the material and conveniences of the library rooms, there are several adjoining conference rooms where teachers meet with their classes and discuss books relating to subjects under study. The library class room adjoining gives the librarian opportunity to meet the students who are taking instruction in the use of library material.

At the close of this meeting, a round table of high-school librarians was conducted by Miss May Ingles, librarian of the Technical high school library, Omaha, Nebraska. The topic for discussion was The relation of the high-school librarian to the different departments of the school. Miss Rachel Baldwin, librarian of the Township high-school, Highland Park, Illinois, discussed the library as the laboratory of the history department. She said that few history classes con-

fine themselves to the text and this gives opportunity for the students to get inspiration thru the school library. In her work, Miss Baldwin directs the students to material in three ways: a) Collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals; b) Use of bulletin boards for clippings, cartoons, etc.; c) Daily bulletin suggestions for supplementary reading.

Miss Edith M. Schulze, high-school librarian of Redondo, California, pointed out the service of the library to the students in the science department. She said that first of all, the librarian must study the aims of the scientist and the spirit in which he works. From her review of scientific periodicals, she must be able to show teachers the wealth of material available, and students how to use this material. In addition to a well balanced collection of printed material, there should be pictures, slides and films to supplement and enrich courses of study. There should be a regular and systematic procedure for getting rid of old material as well as for acquiring new and up-to-date outputs from other organizations, much of which may be procured free of cost.

Miss Carter, librarian of the high-school at Oak Park, Illinois, talked on the relation of the library to the English department. She said that this department leads all in the variety of demands upon the library, because most of the outside school activities, such as literary, drama and debate clubs, school publications, etc., are conducted under the auspices of the English department. She emphasized the value of the assistance of high-school teachers in book selection and the importance of their aid in investigation of the voluntary reading done by the students. This gives a helpful insight into the varied interests of the boys and girls. Miss Carter also pointed out the value of the library to the civics department as a means of connecting the student with life, thus aiding in the development of social consciousness.

Miss Mary J. Booth, librarian of the Eastern Illinois normal school presented the value of the library to the Home economics department. She stressed the value of watching constantly for supplementary material in pictures, slides, government material, and pamphlets issued by manufacturing firms and by various schools of home economics. She emphasized, also, the value of educational exhibits.

Edith L. Cook, librarian of the East technical high-school, Cleveland, said:

Technical high-schools have so enlarged their curriculum, nowadays, that the librarian, to keep pace with the subjects taught, must provide material on cabinet making, carpentry, pattern making, foundry work, machine shop, sheet metal work and other diversified subjects.

While it is not always possible to secure regularity of assignment of collateral reading on subjects taught in these classes, it is possible for the librarian and teacher working together to develop a very consistent use of technical books. In our own school these pupils have no class text-book tho each teacher has his own instruction book of directions and blueprints compiled by the department and based upon previous work and upon information gathered from reliable sources.

In order to encourage the teacher to discuss book material with the school librarian, the librarian must be thoroughly acquainted with the kinds of courses given in the school and with their arrangement, since much depends upon a good understanding of the correlation of these courses. Then she should be well grounded in the best books on these subjects in order that she may be able to characterize them briefly for reference purposes.

Of course, the work which actually counts is the continuous search for new books, pamphlet and magazine material, tho it is most important that no purchases should be made without consulting the teacher for whose classes the material is intended. This insures a desired use of library mate-

rials and keeps the teacher informed of references which he may use personally and in turn assign his pupils individually.

It is evident that such a course of procedure not only develops a sense of interdependence between class room and library but it inspires confidence between teacher and librarian. Best of all it makes the pupil feel that his teacher is familiar with the best books on his subject. And he feels that he can confidently approach the librarian on any subject whether it be gears or French Revolution, no matter what the librarian's personal book tastes may be.

At the close of the first session a very delightful dinner for the School librarians' section, arranged by the school librarians of Detroit, was enjoyed. Among the guests were school men of distinction, who made informal speeches. A telegram of greeting was sent to Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' high-school, Brooklyn, N. Y., as a token of esteem.

The second session was devoted entirely to the reading of papers which will appear in the A. L. A. proceedings. Of these, the principal ones were, Books for boys by William Heyliger, author of "High Benton"; Books and children in the elementary schools by Miss Jasmine Britton, supervisor of elementary schools, Los Angeles; Books and normal school students by Miss Grace Viele, State normal school, Buffalo; Books and high-school students by Miss Stella Whitaker, high-school librarian, Providence, R. I.; Books in the Junior high-school by Miss Laura Grover Smith of Los Angeles.

The third session of the School libraries section was held under the direction of Miss May Ingles and took the form of round tables of elementary normal school and children's librarians. Various topics were discussed: Teachers' and children's reading; Reading in the elementary schools; The child's own choice of books; The best means of collecting, exchanging and coördinating bibliographies.



The Elementary school committee, C. C. Certain, chairman, was continued. The directory of the Normal school and that of the High-school have been finished during the year and turned over to the secretary. The Elementary school directory was not yet quite completed.

The constitution for the School libraries section which had been drawn up was received with the recommendation that it be tried for a year before its final acceptance.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

Chairman, Miss Harriet Wood, St. Paul, Minnesota; vice chairman, Miss Susie Lee Crumley, Atlanta, Georgia; secretary-treasurer, Miss Marion Lovis, Hutchins intermediate school, Detroit, Michigan; Normal school representative, Miss Helen Ganser, Millersville, Pennsylvania; High school representative, Miss Mary Davis, Public library, Brookline, Massachusetts; Elementary school representative, Miss Janet Jerome, Public library, Denver, Colorado; Retiring chairman, Miss Marion Horton, Los Angeles, California.

FRANCES H. KELLY,  
Secretary.

#### Small libraries section

At the second session, Miss Elizabeth Ronan of the Public library of Battle Creek, Michigan acted as secretary and Miss Constance Bement of the Public library of Port Huron, Michigan, presided. Miss Bement asked that the definition of the small library be made more clear, and the sense of the meeting showed that the term applies to those libraries in towns and smaller cities whose staff membership does not exceed six, whose staff organization is informal and where there is no branch system in the library, but including those with rural stations.

The meeting was largely devoted to the problems of the "one-man" library. Miss Elizabeth Briggs of the Township public library, Royal Oak, Michigan, in discussing the one-man library

characterized it as the great adventure in librarianship, with certain advantages: 1) The librarian must be more carefully chosen than in a system where the short-comings of one member of the staff can be compensated by the ability of the others; 2) Work must be limited to the ability of one person and no machine methods can grow up; 3) The librarian can make her personality count to the utmost as she herself is the library and the service must necessarily be intensely personal; 4) She can put her ideas across without their being modified in passing thru the minds of untrained assistants; 5) Technique is of less importance than general background and education; 6) The librarian is an essential part of her small community, and not a cog in a machine. The disadvantages of the position are: 1) The open hours of the library are limited; 2) Evening opening is much needed, but one person cannot take part in the activities outside the library in which the librarian should be a leader, if she must be on duty; 3) Librarian and board are not apt to recognize the time when the library's activities demand an increased staff, for the sake of the library, not of the librarian. Enlarging on this last point, Miss Briggs gave the results of an informal survey to determine when a library had grown beyond this one-man status legitimately. She found that the small library averaged a circulation of 14,000 a year for each person on the regular staff, and concluded that when such a library exceeded this approximate average, that its staff must be increased or the quality and effectiveness of its work lessen. As the library grows, this average must be lowered, as the very increase in bulk of work makes necessary the routine performance of certain processes unnecessary in the very small library, and a consequent drop in proportion between staff and circulation.

Miss Katharyne Sleneau of the Public library, Highland Park, Michigan,

in discussing Ideals for a small library, asserted that no town over 2000 population should maintain a one-man library. The A. L. A. has set up a circulation standard of 5 per capita for towns under 5000. Miss Sleneau considered the average of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per capita which Wisconsin found among its libraries a better gauge of efficiency than the circulation-per-staff-member. She suggested that each librarian rate herself for administrative ability, education, technique, reliability, etc., on a regular scale as is done in business houses. She thought that it would be found that general ability, exhibiting the uneven development of the knobby potato rather than the well-rounded contour of the orange would be her ideal. Fear she considered the greatest handicap of the librarian of the small library, who is afraid to ask her Board for what she needs to make her work efficient, and so lessens her efficiency, and, in consequence, her Board's valuation of her and of her requests, thus completing a vicious circle. Boards are usually fair when facts are properly presented, and the librarian who tries for their confidence with tact and not aggressiveness, makes changes from the methods of her predecessor slowly and only when desirability has been proved, and examines herself for handicaps to progress as well as her Board and community, and then fails to make progress, should resign and seek further instruction and experience elsewhere—but only after giving her efforts a fair time in which to mature. Every good movement in the community should originate or find active support from the library, all classes of patrons be asked for help and coöperation—lodges, schools, clubs, business men, all civic activities—and their appreciation will bring to the librarian of the small library more immediate satisfaction and visible results than is possible in the more impersonal work of the large system. The small library is the beginning of greater things, and on the efficiency and breadth of view

of its librarian must depend its larger future. That there be many such in even the smallest of our libraries should be a matter of congratulation to the library profession.

Miss Edith Patterson, librarian of the Public library, Pottsville, Pa., gave a most interesting paper on The small librarian as the essential factor of the efficient small library. The librarian is the common denominator of all library problems, large or small. According as she is small or large, so is her library. (This paper will appear in full later.)

In discussing these papers, the necessity for cutting routine to the minimum was emphasized and the need for a thoro knowledge of short-cuts.

The officers for the coming year are: Chairman, Miss Margaret Wade, Public library, Anderson, Ind.; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Ronan, Public library, Battle Creek, Mich.

#### Meetings of State librarians

The meeting of the National association of State libraries was noteworthy for the representative attendance from all parts of the country, 36 states being represented. Many state librarians were in attendance for the first time. President J. M. Hitt, state librarian of Washington, presided. In addition to a brief presidential address, Mr Hitt described the archives law of the state of Washington and the adoption of a reproduction process which utilizes motion picture principles in archive reproduction.

M. J. Ferguson, state librarian of California, and C. B. Lester of the Free library commission of Wisconsin presented the subject of Direct library service to rural communities, which service is admirably rendered in those two states, tho along dissimilar lines. Mr Ferguson told of the county library service and the branches which had been established at various points throughout the rural districts of California as a means of general diffusion of knowledge among the citizenship of the state. In Wisconsin, the service is

rendered by traveling libraries for the various communities and by direct parcel-post service to the individual. The speakers thought available book service should be as much a matter of familiarity as the supply of food or clothing or any other necessity. Various organizations thruout the country should be in close connection and all organized groups should be reached by specific material available in their specific field. Mr Lester stated that, in Wisconsin, the people generally wanted lists of books from which to choose. The local library has its card catalog, but the long distance service of the state must use frequent printed lists.

The second meeting on Wednesday evening was in conjunction with the American association of Law libraries. A Survey of state libraries and their progress was presented by George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut.

A committee appointed to consider the merging of the two associations reported unfavorably on the project.

On Thursday evening, a dinner was given in honor of Mrs Mary C. Spencer, state librarian of Michigan. W. E. Henry, formerly state librarian of Indiana, was toastmaster and presented Dr C. W. Andrews, representing the American Library Association; Frederick C. Hicks, representing the American association of Law libraries; I. R. Bundy, representing the League of Library commissions, and Miss Jessie Chase of the Michigan library association. Other speakers were, George S. Godard of Connecticut, Johnson Brigham of Iowa and C. B. Galbreath of Ohio. The occasion was very pleasant.

At the third session, Indexing of legislation was presented by Miss Gertrude E. Woodward, and Methods of handling legislative bills was discussed by Mr Dullard of New Jersey. Miss Rogan of Texas read a paper on Making laws available; Mr Brigham of Rhode Island, on Standardization of research; Miss Sherwood of Rhode Island, on Student research workers, and Miss Hochstein of Wisconsin, on

Exchange of librarians. There was also a general discussion on methods of handling and filing pamphlets and the extension of facilities to high school students.

A resolution of congratulation was sent to Junius M. Riggs of Alabama who has been state librarian since 1875.

Mrs Mary C. Spencer offered to compile the proceedings of the first 10 conferences.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Superintendent of Documents for his courtesy in extending the selection privilege in the distribution of documents to depository libraries.

A motion was introduced urging upon the A. L. A. the desirability of holding its general sessions in the evening and arranging its program so that conflicts should not occur.

A special invitation was received from Mrs Marshall of Mississippi and Miss Alice M. Maghes of Louisiana, urging that the next convention of state librarians be held in New Orleans.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs Jessie P. Weber; first vice-president, Mrs Virginia G. Moody; second vice-president, Herbert S. Hirshberg; secretary-treasurer, Herbert O. Brigham; retiring president, J. M. Hitt.

#### Special groups of the public

An interesting round table was held in the Detroit public library on the problem of serving special groups in the community thru the public library. George T. Settle, librarian of Louisville, Kentucky, told of the work for the negroes in the South, where by helping them to help themselves, the problem of living amicably together is being solved.

The negroes have separate schools, churches and libraries, and by precept and example, the white and black folks are living together in mutual respect and helpfulness. Every Southern state shows a marked reduction in illiteracy since 1910. In 1910, the per cent of illiteracy among the negroes of the

South was 33.3 but had dropped to 26.3 in 1920.

The growth of self-reliance among the negroes means that preparation must be made to furnish them libraries and other educational opportunities equal to those of the whites. It is the citizen's right and it should be ready for him before he demands it. This means that there must be leaders of his color trained to give him every advantage, particularly in library work.

In Louisville, library work is carried out along these lines. There is a distinct department of the library under the direction of Thomas F. Blue, a colored man, with 10 colored assistants, all trained for the work. Many others have been trained for library work in Louisville, but they have married or accepted better positions than the library is able to offer. In the colored department, 11 young women from as many cities, have been trained and have contributed their services to work among their own people. The circulation of the 25,000v. in the colored department reached 108,207v. last year. The circulation among the colored population was about 10 per cent of the total circulation and the colored population is about 20 per cent of the total population.

In the proposed library school in Louisville, there is to be a colored department. Two white assistants, giving full time, will have charge of the colored department, with colored assistants giving full time and, as far as practical, the same lectures and instructions will be given in this department as are given in other sections of the school. The classes will not be mixed, but the colored pupils will be at the Western colored branch library. The colored department will train assistants for colored branches and colored school libraries only.

The question of work with negroes was thoroly discussed by Miss Ernestine Rose, L. W. Josselyn, Miss Mary U. Rothrock, Miss Jennie Flexner, Miss Ethel McCollough, Miss Tommie D. Barker and others.

#### Theological librarians

The librarians of the theological libraries met in the Methodist church house and had a number of interesting discussions relating to religious books.

Marion Humble, executive of the Year-round Bookselling plan of the Booksellers association gave most encouraging details of the Religious book-week put on in the spring. Miss Humble thinks from her observation that the public will grow to ask for religious books if they are properly advertised by the libraries.

Paul M. Paine of the Syracuse public library, said:

Every form of religion should have its able defender in the public library. The library is an open forum, free not only in the sense of costing you nothing, not only in the sense that one is as free to go out as to come in, and to stay out as to do either, but free also in the sense which Milton meant in his great essay, Freedom of Print, free for the other side, full of the raw material of public opinion, free for opposing and contrasting views.

While we are waiting—and it may be a long wait—for the common schools to find some way to get the Bible into the schools, or to keep it out, to restore religion to its former place in education or to prevent any threatened approach of church and state, we can at least keep on doing in the library what cannot be done at present in the schools, that is, we can give to the public an opportunity for private self instruction in this great subject. We can let the people know what other people are thinking and feeling about God and Christian ethics and the soul of man and the hereafter.

In discussing Selecting religious books for a public library, Frank Grant Lewis, Crozer theological seminary, Chester, Pa., said:

Directly or indirectly all users of a public library are interested in religion. An enterprising library recognizes these facts and attempts to respond to the varying religious views of all classes. For a public library to do less

than this is to assume a sectarian position and to become a partisan in the community.

The religious literature of first importance is the collection of sacred books. For Christianity these must be not only a good reference edition of the Authorized version of the Bible but a similar copy of the American Standard edition, of the Douay (Catholic) Bible, and the modern versions such as the Shorter Bible and the New Testament translations by Moffatt and Weymouth. Likewise there must be a copy of the excellent recent translation of the Jewish Bible, with which may well be placed a copy of the Hebrew, for it has been found that those who do not read Hebrew are interested and profited by looking at the arrangement of the books in Hebrew. Equally important is a copy of the translation of the Koran (Moslem Bible) and perhaps of the Arabic from which it is translated. Similarly, there should be a translation of some at least of the sacred books of India, of China, and Japan, all of which are now available at relatively low cost and are essential if the community is to have the privilege of educating itself religiously.

There must be also the best of recent discussions of religion. Every library should have a copy, for example, of the *Reconstruction of religion* by Charles A. Elwood and the *Fundamentals of Christianity* by Henry C. Vedder. The enterprising librarian will be ready to order such books as soon as they appear on the same principle that he orders the best new fiction by well known writers.

Will such books be read? Of course they will not be read if the librarian takes the position that they will not be read. There is little chance that the reader will get to a book if the librarian stands in the way. If, however, these books are not only placed in the library but given due publicity, put on a "new book shelf" in an attractive position, their arrival in the library bulletined as is the latest fiction, and a good reading notice placed in the

local newspapers where it will catch the attention of the people who would like to go to the library for such material but now find on the library shelves nothing which satisfies their eager minds, the librarian will have opportunity to awake to a new day as regards the significance of religious books.

#### Trustees' section

The Trustees' section meeting on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, had a large attendance. Mrs Earl presided.

Arthur A. Stearns of Cleveland, spoke on the high cost of "free" public libraries. He gave a succinct and rather startling statement of the problem from the viewpoint of the taxpayer. The American people, he said, are irrevocably committed to the maintenance of public libraries by taxation, altho a very small proportion pay the taxes. The European is astonished to see our great buildings thrown open to all classes and books distributed without charge. Only North America has the courage to attempt to give a free education to a whole people by taxing the few. In these times of stress there are symptoms of a reaction from this anomalous system of financing. The taxpayer maintains the school, the library, the park. He is reconciled to paying for things that directly affect him, such as fire and police protection; the courts which protect his vested rights; but he does not as yet visualize the necessity of an educated citizenship. It is the duty of the trustee to cultivate and placate the officials who control the public revenues. In Cleveland less than one-eighth of all the people pay all taxes; two percent of the people pay ninety-five percent of the taxes. To the federal government two percent pay ninety-eight percent of the income tax. The people have an antipathy to paying taxes for any purpose. The patrons of the library are chiefly non-taxpayers. They use the library, they criticise the free service, but they will not pay the tax. It is the business of the trustee therefore, to persuade the two percent of the peo-



ple to pay the library bills of ninety-eight percent. Mr. Stearns believes that American genius and foresight will successfully accomplish this.

Free public libraries, like free public schools, paid for by public taxation, are the source of much pride to the American people.

The economics of free things is a difficult problem. Less than one-fifth of the population pay taxes and when tax rates are high and burdensome, there is bound to be some reaction against the apparent inequality of the minority being obliged to pay all the bills in the benefits of which the non-paying also share.

The taxpayer is reconciled to the payment of those public charges which protect his property and safeguard his rights, such as police and fire protection and such governmental functions as the courts and things of like character, even tho the majority of the people enjoy the same protection and pay nothing.

The taxpayer is also beginning to visualize and appreciate the necessity of an educated citizenship and the perils of ignorance.

The library is not only furnishing books to those who habitually read but is pressing the opportunity of books and the knowledge of their contents upon those who are ignorant and unacquainted with the blessings of books. The educational value of the public library justifies the taxation for its support as much, if not more than any other public budget.

Those in charge of public libraries must continue to demonstrate their value as an element contributing to the peace and prosperity of the community.

Library workers must continue to sell the library proposition to the public as a protection and safeguard against an uneducated and uninformed citizenship, and public revenues, in the end, will respond with increasing liberality.

William L. Pieplow, president of the Milwaukee public library board said: Money collected for taxes must be ex-

pended in a productive way. The library is a necessity for good government and therefore, must receive financial support. The library is the great continuation school of the people. The city council is the proper body to levy taxes, being elected by the people and directly responsible to them, whereas trustees are appointed. Their work is to educate public opinion. They must work for a spiritual quickening, drive into the consciousness of the people the necessity of increased appropriations and "boost" the library constantly.

Back of the proposition assigned for discussion—What must be done to secure increased funds from taxation for the needs of Public Libraries—we must recognize first of all the great fundamental principle of merit, if we are to get the popular support. The axiom "He profits most who serves best" is applicable and should govern.

I would stress or emphasize these points:

First, we must recognize the principle that there must be a centralized control of municipal expenditures vested in a democratically constituted body—the City council.

Second, in order to make good with the City council and with the people we must be ready to serve every individual in the community—public officials, business men, professional men, manufacturers, and mechanics as well as scholars.

Third, a library's work, no matter how good, will not result in adequate appropriations unless we force into the consciousness of every citizen the fact that the library is in fact ready to serve all, that it is a public utility and not a luxury. To do this we must practice a policy of aggressive and continuous publicity, using the word "publicity" in its broadest sense; a publicity that is based on actual service but which employs also every device known to the publicity expert, every art which is calculated to bring the library into the consciousness of the people.

W. L. Jenks, president of the Port Huron public library board stated that Michigan was the first state to announce the principle that free public libraries must be maintained. There are two ways to obtain the money, by gift and by taxation. Taxes may be secured in two ways;

1. State legislatures may be persuaded to give an appropriation to be spread over the state. Ontario for example compels an appropriation of 50c per capita.

2. The public may be appealed to—not the two percent—but the representatives of the people, the common council.

No longer do we have grumbling on the school tax, altho it is the highest we have. The American people have a passion for education. We must carry on a campaign of education. The library is the poor man's university. Adult education is just as important as that of youth. The library is not a luxury, but a necessity. However, it must not be a part of the schools. We must have separate and distinct boards.

Rev Dr Robert J. Renison, chairman of the Hamilton, Ontario, public library board said: I do not feel bound by the rule that we must talk only of money. The library must be related properly to life. If civilization is to be conserved it must be done by education. The two percent paying taxes perform the greatest service in the world, when they pay for libraries. Business men need reading more than the masses. Books are the greatest thing in the world. My log shack on the desolate frozen shores of Hudson Bay, where I lived 15 years, held the best things in all the world in its books. The movies give only the obvious; they miss the subtle. A book is a living thing.

John H. Leete, director, Pittsburgh Carnegie library, gave a clever and amusing sketch of Noah's librarian on the ark and continued: The library is doing a big work, but not big enough. We provide culture, inspira-

tion, recreation; we supplement schools and colleges; we help business; we work for American democracy. But we must do more for the commonwealth if we want more support. When we ask for more money we must have a definite purpose and use the money for that purpose only. In Pittsburgh we went before the Engineers' society, interested them, and they went before the common council in our behalf. We must organize the support of the bodies we are serving.

Mr Williard of the Minnesota State board of education precipitated an animated discussion when he advocated the union of the library and school boards. Washington Porter of Cincinnati, Judge Wildermuth of Gary, and Mr Craig of Evansville, spoke in opposition to this idea.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Mrs Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Muncie, Indiana; vice-president, W. L. Jenks, Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, Mrs Dwight Peterson, Toledo, Ohio.

A resolution voicing the approval of the section of the policy of one dollar per capita for good libraries was adopted. A beautiful dinner to all visiting trustees in the new library of Detroit, was given by its Board.

ORA THOMPSON ROSS,  
Secretary.

#### University extension service

In discussing

#### Forum teaching and the package library

Prof A. L. Scott of Wisconsin said:

Forum teaching involves stimulation of an intelligent interest, constructive suggestions, guidance, and the package library of selected study material adapted to the particular need. The loan package library service, restricted to the particular state, aims to meet the requests from any individual for information on any worth-while question of public or community interest, or of educational value, selected to meet the specific need, with no expense to the borrower other than return transportation.

To select the material for the package judiciously, we must know for whom, why and when the information is desired. The same material can not be used to the best advantage by a rural school pupil in preparing an essay, and a member of a chamber of commerce who will discuss the problem before the taxpayers in the county.

To foster the habit of finding material at hand—an essential element in the training for citizenship in a democracy, to encourage the development of the local library—an important educational institution in the civic growth of any community—and to prevent duplication and expense, coöperation with the local libraries is necessary. In requesting a loan package, the patron is advised to designate the material available locally which this department will supplement. Information on the problem must be available to the particular interested individual in assimilable form. Such a service is possible only with the backing of a great university with the opportunity to seek expert advice and with access to the great libraries of source material. An institution where teaching and the search for truth predominates, is best fitted to this service.

To have the material containing the facts is not sufficient. The interested citizen must be able to weigh them, one against the other. The more we, all of us as citizens, think and think intelligently, the more nearly will the citizen body function as a democracy.

Forum teaching that arouses an intelligent interest, gives guidance, supplies assimilable material, resulting in the individual's knowledge of the facts, a serious consideration of problem situations, a sane judgment, must create and sustain an enlightened opinion. Thus forum teaching with its package library is lending a great impetus to the establishment of an intelligent democracy, which will tend to make for the civic progress of any state.

### Special libraries

A third group meeting of the Special Libraries association discussed What should be the objective of the special librarian, under the leadership of Miss Maud A. Carabin, librarian of the Detroit Edison Company.

The general thought of the meeting was that the problem before the librarian in business houses was to get the right material to the right man when he wanted it. In this there must be freedom from the handicap of details and expert ability in one's specialized industry so that the work may be on a professional level and not become a clerical or routine position.

Miss Mary B. Day, librarian of the National Safety Council, said that the foreword to the report on Waste by Herbert Hoover furnished the objective for all special librarians. Intensive study, careful planning and rapid execution are the essential, basic principles of every trained library worker. The special librarian must be able to adapt himself to the growing needs of industry, in scientific research and have power to furnish information in industrial plants and associations.

### The Post-Conference

The post-conference trip for this year was headed for Montreal which was finally reached after a number of experiences which had not been advertised before hand. For instance, when Buffalo was reached, the difficulties in agreement between employer and employes changed the plans somewhat.

After reaching Niagara Falls, the party enjoyed the gorge trip by trolley to Lewiston. About 20 of the party stayed at Niagara Falls for several hours and rejoined those who had gone forward that afternoon in Toronto. Those who reached Toronto in the afternoon were entertained by the Toronto public library association. By special arrangement, the party was shown some of the most attractive of the college buildings of the Toronto university and had the pleasure of meeting a number of library friends.

On Monday, they were the guests of the Toronto public library and enjoyed an automobile drive around the city, bringing up at noon at the Reference library where a delightful luncheon was served and where they were cordially welcomed by Chief-Justice Kelly of the Toronto Public Library board. George S. Godard of Connecticut responded for the visitors. After luncheon, a tour of inspection of the library was enjoyed. Visits were also made to the branches and other points of interest. At three o'clock, the party left by boat for Thousand Islands, where the Fourth of July was spent in resting from the toils of the previous week, with a feeling of satisfaction for the friendly relations which seem to exist among the inhabitants of the whole American continent.

Wednesday was spent on the St. Lawrence. The pleasures and thrills of the Lachine rapids, an experience new to many, were quite exciting. A night's rest put the party in good form to enjoy the foreign flavor of Montreal and the sight-seeing excursions which occupied the day. A visit to McGill university with a view of its rare and fine books was most enjoyable, tho many regretted not having the pleasure of meeting the new librarian Dr. G. R. Lomer who, however, sent greetings to the visitors.

On Friday morning, the party came together for a breakfast in honor of Mr Faxon, and as an expression of appreciation of his courtesy, and thoughtfulness, a purse was presented to him.

After this, the party separated, all going their several ways, some remaining in Montreal, others going to Quebec, and still others going down Lake Champlain, thru the Adirondacks to New York.

Everybody enjoyed the scenery, the courtesy of the hosts and the opportunity to visit these historic regions. Some of the young members, however, in their secret hearts, wished for more of the brethren to have accompanied them and perhaps a little less vigor in

directing from the elder members of the party who were in the large majority.

### The Bibliographical Society of America

A meeting of the B. S. A. was held in Ann Arbor on June 29 with 80 persons present.

The program was designed to give a survey of the material for American history in libraries of the Great Lakes region, running from Buffalo on the east to Madison on the west, and taking in Dayton, Bay City, and Chicago.

A paper by A. H. Shearer, secretary of the society and librarian of the Grosvenor library at Library, read by Mr Faxon, described the materials for American history in the Buffalo libraries, public and private. The library of the Buffalo historical society received a specially full description.

Mr C. M. Burton, of Detroit, described informally his own collection on the history of Detroit and the Northwest, which now forms the Burton Historical collection of the Detroit public library. Mr Burton related some interesting anecdotes showing the manner in which he has gathered material, which he has been over 40 years in acquiring.

Mr W. L. Clements, of Bay City, described briefly his collection of Americana, which is shortly to become the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan, to be housed in a beautiful new building which is now in process of erection. Mr Clements confined himself to describing those portions of his library which deal with the history of the Great Lakes.

Mr George B. Utley presented a synopsis of a paper covering the sources for American history in the libraries of Chicago, and Mr C. P. Lester, of Madison, read a paper which Miss Louise D. Kellogg had prepared on the Collections of the Wisconsin historical society.

Owing to the short time available, the president omitted his address.

The papers will be published in full in the *Proceedings*.

### A. L. A. Annual Reports

The annual reports of most of the committees entrusted with association affairs were printed before the Detroit meetings. From these, the following points are taken:

#### American library in Paris

The report of the American library in Paris states that the immediate problems of the library are: 1) Establishment of closer relations with other organizations interested in international service; 2) Organization of international committees to advise and assist in the development of libraries. With this in view, provision has been made by the trustees providing for the appointment of a committee of the most distinguished French men of letters, statesmen and publicists, an American committee to solicit endowments and a British committee with similar powers; 3) The establishment of closer relations with other libraries in Paris, the aim of the library being to supplement rather than to duplicate other libraries in the community and to transfer to them any material which might be of greater use as parts of their collections; 4) To establish departments of service in other parts of the city to secure the largest circulation of its book collections.

The most important addition to the financial resources of the library during the year was the gift of \$25,000 from the A. L. A., and the most important gifts to the book collection were received from the Confederate Southern memorial association, from the University of California and from the Aero club of American Foreign Service committee.

Because of limitations, there has been no special publicity either among British or French readers. There are now 3075 registered card holders and of these, 44 per cent are American, 25 per cent are British and 22 per cent are French.

Books have been loaned to other libraries in different parts of Europe and information has been given to in-

quirers, both European and American, in regard to the publishers of individual books and the literature of specific subjects.

The director of the American library in Paris has been elected a member of the *Association des Bibliothécaires français*.

There are plans looking to training courses in progressive library work to be given in the American library.

#### Bookbinding

There were bookbinding exhibits in 22 places and there seems no diminution in interest in the work. Bookbinding specifications for strong edition work, intended for larger books of the reference type, prepared some years ago, were revised. Coöperation with library binders has resulted in a set of workable specifications which are being brought to the attention of the publishers. (These specifications form an appendix to the report.) Many important details of preparation for binding, important from the library standpoint, have been compiled. In the main, these have been approved by the leading binders.

The question of inferior paper and binding in books of recent years is still a matter for disquietude. A protest and an appeal for durability in binding will be placed before the National Association of Book Publishers. There is a noticeable reduction in the price of binding supplies and binders' wage scales and an occasional revision downward in binders' price lists.

#### Bookbuying

The report of the bookbuying committee reviews its work in saving the privilege of importing library books free of duty with the result that three points were achieved: Foreign language books; books printed and bound more than 20 years; and immigrant's books were restored to the free list.

#### Copyright

The copyright question is set out in plain language but final Congressional action had not been taken at the time the report was printed.



### Far East libraries

The report of the sub-committee on the Far East thru its chairman, Miss Cornelia Marvin, promises more material thru the library press in the course of a few months. Attention is called to the fact that the U. S. House of Representatives some time ago, passed a bill authorizing the return of the residue of the Boxer Indemnity fund to China, the income of which will doubtless yield about \$500,000 annually. This money has been used for fellowships for Chinese students. Miss Marvin commends the suggestion of the *New Republic* that the income be used for libraries and popular education in China rather than for students, and the committee asks that this matter be brought before the Department of State.

The sub-committee asks permission, also, to make a list of students from the Orient who have attended library schools or other training agencies in the United States. Attention is also called to the report on what libraries have done for the missionary effort in China. Appeals for help were received from Shanghai from the American school and from the American Women's club.

Attention is called to the article of John T. Bramhall on East Asiatic works in American libraries in the *Open Court* for December, 1921. The committee recommends that a survey of the location of collections in Oriental languages scattered thruout the country be made. This would facilitate inter-library loans and prove useful to reference librarians the country over. The committee had a report from Katherine H. Weed giving her impressions of Chinese libraries (Appendix B to the report), and from Jessie Douglas, librarian of the Canton Christian college, who reported on the effort to establish a public library in Canton. A commission has been appointed to study the possibilities of such a library by visiting the libraries in the Philippines and elsewhere.

A report from Miss Mary Polk, librarian of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands gave details of courses in library science offered in the University of the Philippines. An offer of exchange between libraries of the United States and Philippine libraries was made by the library of the Philippine Bureau of Science. Attention of librarians of public libraries is called to the large number of Oriental students in American colleges, particularly Chinese, and librarians are urged, so far as possible, to come into personal contact with this great number of highly intelligent Oriental students. The impressions which they take back with them will greatly influence the relations of Eastern Asia with America in the next 30 years. The committee suggests that these students be offered every opportunity to learn the administrative details of our libraries and that they be offered every facility, whenever they make inquiries, by public and university libraries.

The report closes with the offer to aid libraries in America to secure information about Oriental libraries and libraries in Eastern Asia wishing information concerning conditions in America.

### Coöperation with Hispanic countries

The new committee on Library coöperation with Hispanic peoples, formerly the sub-committee on Latin America of the committee on Library coöperation with other countries, makes its first report. This committee has made arrangements by which *Inter-America* will coöperate in disseminating information between the libraries of America and the Hispanic countries. For the most part, the report sets out the different ways in which *Inter-America* can be helpful in giving information regarding printed material in these libraries. The report contains an account of library conditions in Spain and Portugal, where the libraries serve as depositories for priceless collections of books and manuscripts, but where libraries as they are known in the United States, do not exist.

The committee, for the coming year, will endeavor to acquaint itself with the publishing houses and supply conditions in the library centers of the Hispanic countries of Europe and to bring them in closer relation with the association for the exchange of information, securing books and periodicals and for coöperation in the future.

#### Library training

The committee on Library training made a survey of library school courses which is not yet printed. The plan as set out will be to formulate standards for the equipment of the teacher-librarian. The committee favors extension work by correspondence, but does not think it practical for such a course to be offered by all schools. It recommends that various library schools adopt a uniform system of evaluating the credit for courses and also provide a definite basis for granting credits by colleges and for interchange of credit between library schools.

#### Relations with other organizations

The report of the committee on Reciprocal relations with other national organizations states that a large part of the work of the committee has been handled thru the secretary's office. It is recommended that the A. L. A. co-operate with the American Press Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation and that a close alliance be made with the Booksellers' Association and the National Association of Book Publishers, and that the A. L. A. provide speakers for their programs from time to time. The committee suggests, also, that a showing at conferences of mayors would be 'valuable publicity for the library.

The committee on Recruiting reviewed its work and offered four recommendations which related to printed material in large quantities, the preparation of a recruiting manual, presentation to students in colleges, universities and high-schools, and an endeavor to interest college presidents in adding a course in library science to the college curriculum in sections where schools seem to be needed.

#### Salaries

The committee on Salaries recommended that a survey of library statistics should be printed annually stating the salaries of 30 large public libraries, 30 medium sized public libraries and 30 selected college and university libraries, and that the State Library commissions be requested to publish salary statistics along with other statistics of the libraries in their respective states; that a comparison of salaries in 10 cities selected by the committee be made. The committee has carried on very extensive correspondence to obtain information regarding increases, bases, etc. Differences in opinion in the committee regarding the setting up of a standard by the A. L. A. are set out, and the question is referred to a meeting of the A. L. A. council.

#### Work with the blind

In the work with the blind, the committee reports that about \$12,200 was given for books, from which there have been embossed 83 titles, comprising 108 volumes of Revised Braille. Of these books, 55 per cent was fiction. A campaign for extending the knowledge of the need for books for the blind, in the hope of increasing the fund for this purpose, is set out. The work done by various organizations, particularly the Red Cross, is set out at length. An appendix to the report shows the progress of the work in various states.

#### Work with the foreign-born

The report of the committee on Work with the foreign-born reviews much that has occurred during the year and gives the following recommendations: Public libraries should give preference to those portions of the community having the least opportunity at their own command; immigrant people should be provided with reading matter which they can use, both in easy English books and in books and periodicals in the native tongue; assistants should be trained for work with immigrants as a special field of library service; in places having

considerable immigrant population, the library should be given prominence as a social institution, giving free use of the library rooms for public meetings, formal invitations to societies, lodges and study-classes for carefully planned visits; and also that libraries should take the initiative in the public introduction of distinguished European visitors of races locally represented.

#### Other reports

The committee on Education has the most extensive report of the year, showing that the question of the relation between libraries and schools as educational institutions is receiving serious attention. The report is well worth reading in its original form.

The Federal and State Relations committee reported on the Fordney tariff on books and copyright legislation in accord with the Book-buying committee's report.

Difficulties of the War department library budget, embracing the practical elimination of the appropriation for library service, are set out.

Strong complaint is made of the service rendered libraries by the United States patent office.

The status of the Sterling-Towner education bill, the federal salary classifications and cheaper library book post are commended.

The question of foreign periodicals of the war period as presented by the committee is not very encouraging. Harrassowitz of Leipzig has been asked to act as agents for American libraries in securing periodicals of the war period as far as possible and if these cannot be obtained, to arrange for reprinting a quantity large enough to supply the special needs. Definite plans have not yet been worked out or final arrangements made. Reports on the matter are to appear in the library periodicals.

The committee on Institutional libraries has been interested in two movements: 1) The preparation of a new edition of A thousand books for the hospital library, and 2) The ap-

peal of the American Prison association to the American Library Association in behalf of libraries in prisons. This matter will be reported on in full at Detroit.

The committee on Investigation of the manner in which municipalities are meeting obligations to donors suggests that a list of delinquent libraries be published and that an honor list of all libraries that had increased their appropriations beyond the former limits also be published.

The report from the committee on Library legislation shows laws passed in Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Virginia. Subjects for legislation were increased taxation, state agencies, county libraries, school district libraries and special legislation relating to matters calling for it.

The committee on Library coöperation with other countries held no meeting during the year, the work being done thru correspondence. The chairman of the committee visited a number of European centers and found a commendable spirit of coöperation, particularly in centers where connections had already been established thru army occupation.

It has been called to the attention of the Committee on library administration that in library reports, percentages are sometimes incorrectly figured. An examination of some of the errors alluded to has convinced the committee that they should make the following statement in regard to the correct method for figuring percentages:

Fiction circulation percentage is obtained by dividing the total fiction circulation by the grand total circulation.

Adult fiction circulation percentage is obtained by dividing adult fiction circulation by the total adult circulation.

Juvenile fiction circulation percentage is obtained by dividing juvenile fiction circulation by the total juvenile circulation.

Book stock percentage or accession percentage for either total, adult or juvenile fiction, should be calculated in the same manner.

It is an error to divide, for instance, the adult fiction circulation by the grand total circulation and speak of the answer as the

adult fiction circulation percentage. Such a figure should have no general recognition, but if it is used, it should be clearly expressed as the adult fiction circulation percentage of the grand total circulation.

Library statistics will be clarified materially if the divisor used in the calculation of percentages is always the total of which the figure in question is an immediate part.

FRANKLIN F. HOPPER, Chairman,

A. L. A. committee on  
Library administration.

\* \* \* \*

#### Heard in passing

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statootion—kimmittee—milk routs.*

*Swampscut* seems to have entered the vocabulary of many as a permanent item. The *spirt* (*short i*) of things was a frequent allusion.

The Children's librarians' section was so popular in its meetings that at no time were their quarters large enough to accommodate those who wished to attend the sessions.

*The Christian Science Monitor* was distributed every day at the meetings. It gave very generously of space to report the proceedings and decorated its pages every day by pictures of one and another persons prominent in affairs of the association.

In an interview with Dr Van Loon it was brought out that he has two children of his own, boys 14 and 10 years old, respectively, who, he said, had not read his book. Both are readers, but do not happen to be interested in books like "The Story of Mankind." The older son reads books on automobiles and mechanics, while the younger will read anything printed concerning the theatre. They just take it for granted that "Dad writes," without further interest.

There were two meetings of the Council at which various questions were discussed. A resolution offered by the Committee on education held the greatest interest and so was given place in both meetings. Regret was expressed by many that the number attending the Council when the final form of the report was adopted was so small.

#### Library Meetings

**California—** Of the nine districts of the California library association, five held spring meetings. The fifth district assembled more than 100 members at Stockton where its president Mr H. A. Parkinson, librarian of the Stockton public library and of the San Joaquin County free library, acted as host. The following day, the fourth district convened at Fresno where its president Miss Sarah E. McCardle, librarian of the Fresno County free library, had arranged two excellent sessions which were enjoyed by nearly 200 librarians of the mid-state region. Later, Miss Edna Hewitt, librarian of the Yuba City public library, called the ninth district together at Marysville where a full day's program was attended by 20 librarians representing 11 of the northern and central counties. Mrs Elizabeth G. Potter, librarian of Mills College library, and chairman of the first district, held her second program for the year in her own library on May 20. On the same day, the third district met in the San Rafael public library for a business session called by its president, Miss Christal Fox, librarian of the Healdsburg public library.

**District of Columbia—**The Washington librarians held a very successful "Know-Your-Library Meeting" on the evening of May 26, under the auspices of the District of Columbia library association. Prior to the meeting, survey blanks were sent out to all local librarians and these were turned in at the meeting to serve as a basis for the survey of Washington's informational resources which will shortly be undertaken by the Association's survey committee. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., president of the association, introduced Dr Edwin E. Slosson, editor of *Science Service*, the first speaker of the evening, who said in part:

All of us cannot become masters of science nor can we understand the intricate formulae of technological investigation. But we can take intelligent in-

terest in special fields of knowledge and greatly increase our store of general information. Today there are many educators, editors, and institutions engaged in spreading specialized information but their work has been frequently retarded because of lack of coordination of local informational facilities.

In this connection the determination of Washington librarians to analyze their collections and to build up a central index of Washington's informational resources is worthy of special commendation. If we intend to put the pop into popular science we must make scientific information readily available to all seekers, for there is nothing that pricks the bubble of popular enthusiasm so readily as procrastination and delay.

The celebrated Greek slogan "Know Thyself" applies to institutions as well as to individuals. It is a basic fact that a library cannot render adequate service prior to analyzing its resources. It is equally important that each librarian know something of the facilities of his neighbor's library. How valuable a central subject index to all library information would be is at once apparent.

*Science Service* and the Research Information service of the National Research council are always interested in constructive undertakings such as you are now engaged in. On our part, *Science Service* is endeavoring to serve the librarian by means of our *Science News Letter* and the Research Information service is answering technical queries free of charge. There is real need and opportunity today in Washington for further extension of library informational service and it would seem that this association is making a big step in the right direction.

Mr. Herbert D. Brown, chief of the United States bureau of efficiency, was the second speaker. Mr Brown, among other things, said:

#### Efficiency

The task of reclassification reveals much that is interesting concerning federal employees and the efficiency with which their work is performed.

In recent years there have been many changes in federal department activities and an outstanding aspect is the increased attention to the furnishing of fact information. In this connection the service rendered by government librarians deserves special commendation.

The examination of existing salary schedules clearly shows that high grade library service, in many instances, is not adequately recognized. Desiring to bring about proper recognition for all government work, including that of the librarian, the Bureau of Efficiency's plan of reclassification disregards professional groupings and provides for the remuneration of the worker upon the basis of service actually rendered. After careful study of the problem we are convinced that this method of reclassifying is the only one which promises proper recognition and compensation for skilled professional service.

Librarians in the government service in Washington and elsewhere have demonstrated their ability to apply fact information in the practical solution of administrative problems and in the extension of information service to agriculture, commerce and industry, and the trades and professions. It is our expectation that reclassification will put this service upon a recognized footing along with other professions and provide for adequate compensation.

The Bureau of Efficiency classification of 18 grades, does not mention the word "librarian" above the eleventh class (maximum salary \$3,000). The speaker was asked whether this meant that grade 11, was the limit for librarians. Mr Brown replied: That was a mistake (i. e., leaving out the word librarian). That we do not intend to keep librarians down to grade 11 is shown by the fact that we have already allocated several librarians to higher grades.

At the termination of the formal part of the meeting, chairs were pushed aside and refreshments were served in-



formally. The meeting was voted one of the most successful of the season.

**Idaho**—The seventh annual meeting of the Idaho State library association was held in the Carnegie library at Boise.

The first session was devoted to a survey of library conditions in the state where the work is still in the pioneer stage. It was shown that there were 53 libraries located in 42 towns, 31 of which are county seats. Many of these libraries are still owned by Women's clubs whose members volunteer their services as librarians. Without an exception, the librarians reported that they were unable to meet the demands made upon their resources, so rapidly has the library idea grown during the past two years. The towns are small and the counties large so that approximately, only one-fourth of the people are receiving library service and only thru county libraries could the service be extended to all.

How the libraries might coöperate with the new Idaho Historical society, was up for discussion. The state checklist being quite incomplete for material on Idaho, the association decided to compile a list of all material in the libraries on Idaho history. They also voted to compile lists for the new libraries which are being organized, one to be a list of helps which the organizers should have and where they can obtain them and another to be the very first reference works needed.

Other discussions, were the periodicals for a small library, and County libraries and their work. Judge McCarthy of the Idaho supreme court gave an interesting address on Law and literature. Library publicity, Advertising the library and Special days in the library were presented.

At the only evening session, a most interesting book symposium was led by Miss Doris Crawford of Boise, who discussed the tendencies of modern literature. Three minute book reviews were given by librarians and citizens of Boise.

Mrs Hibbard of the Lewiston normal school led the discussion on Children's literature with a history of its growth, and gave the results of an inquiry among the children of the training school as to their preference in books. They found the Book of Gnomes first among the primary children. In the third grade, geographical stories headed the list followed by animal, fairy and fiction stories while in the fourth grade, fiction was first, then fairy, animal and geographical stories.

Miss Reeley of the Boise high-school library gave a paper on the Library and school.

The association will continue the efforts to secure a county library law.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jessie Fraser, Twin Falls public library; vice president, Margaret Roberts, Idaho Free Traveling library, Boise; secretary and treasurer, Marion Orr, Idaho Falls public library.

MARION ORR,  
Secretary.

**Pennsylvania**—The last meeting of the Pennsylvania library club was held at the Widener branch of the Free library of Philadelphia, June 5, with the president, Asa Don Dickinson, in the chair.

At the close of the business meeting, the following officers were elected for the incoming year: President, Dr A. S. W. Rosenbach; first vice-president, Alfred Rigling; second vice-president, Josephine B. Carson; secretary, Martha Lee Coplin; treasurer, Bertha Seidl Wetzell.

The speaker of the evening was Dr Rosenbach, the incoming president. His address on Women book-collectors of France was particularly entertaining and instructive. Dr Rosenbach exhibited a number of choice books which had at one time been in the libraries of some of the women of whom he spoke.

The address of Dr Rosenbach will be given in full, later.

### Kansas District Meetings

Four district meetings were again held in Kansas this spring, at Baldwin, in the library of Baker University, at Manhattan, in the Public library and at the State Agricultural college, at McPherson, and at Chanute.

There was a total registration of 114 librarians, trustees and a few interested friends, an increase over the registration of 1921. Forty-four libraries and 33 towns were represented.

The program was practically the same at each place. Book selection for the small library; coöperation with clubs in the making of their programs; special "weeks," especially children's week; inexpensive methods for handling clippings, pamphlets, and pictures; county libraries and library revenue were some of the subjects discussed. What shall we do with radical books and periodicals, and How can we catch book thieves, vandals and other delinquents, were topics that stirred up the liveliest discussion at each of the meetings. The general feeling seemed to be that it was difficult to define and unwise to place special restrictions on radical literature, that the overconservative and ultra-radical counterbalanced each other, and that the public had a right to demand a wide range of opinion. As to book-thievery and other vandalism, no far-reaching remedy had been found anywhere, all we could do was to be watchful and to try to educate the young in the value of public property. In the case of delinquents who move frequently from one town to another without returning their books, a system of coöperation between libraries for self-protection was strongly urged.

At Baker University, the librarians attended the student chapel meeting where Julius Lucht, librarian of the Wichita city library, spoke to the students on the attractiveness of library work as a vocation. Miss Hattie Osborne, the college librarian, entertained the visitors and members of the college faculty at a delightful lunch-

eon at her home. At Manhattan, an extensive auto ride was enjoyed, to the experimental stations of the college and to the heights of the country club from which may be had one of the finest views in Kansas. At McPherson, there was a ride to McPherson college, where the librarians were given a cordial welcome by the president, Dr Kurtz, and at Chanute, the mayor and city commission, with their wives, joined the librarians and trustees at an excellent dinner at the country club.

### Special Libraries

**Philadelphia, Pa.**—The council holds informal luncheon meetings each week for the officers and committee members, when committee work and business affairs of the council are discussed.

The council is about to print an enlarged edition of its *Directory of Libraries*. The committee in charge of this work, of which Josephine B. Carson, librarian, Pennsylvania Compensation Bureau is chairman, has been actively engaged in searching for new business libraries, with results which will enable them to include in the new edition about 35 additional libraries. As a part of the campaign, letters were sent to all Philadelphia newspapers, requesting publicity, and they in turn published very satisfactory notices of the council and its work.

An urgent need has long been felt for a better knowledge as to the location of the unusual magazines in the special libraries of Philadelphia, and for that purpose the council appointed a committee on periodicals, with Dr Frank G. Lewis, of Crozer Theological seminary as chairman, to undertake the work. The committee decided in favor of a union card catalog, as opposed to a printed list, both on account of the expense and because of the comparative impermanence of special library collections. The periodical department of the Free library will act as its custodian for the time being.

### Interesting Things in Print

The Public library of Trenton, N. J. has issued a list of helpful books on "Safe and sane investment."

The Public library of Rochester, N. Y. has issued two lists of books, the first, a list of books for older girls and the second a list of books for older boys.

The American Booksellers Association at its recent convention in Michigan, May 8-11, 1922, adopted a resolution which "strongly recommends that booksellers give especial consideration to the recommended lists of the American Library Association, the local librarian and the state librarian."

The Library of Congress has issued *A list of American doctoral dissertations* printed in 1920. The list was prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair of the Catalog division. The volume may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, for 35c. The book contains 180 pages and is well indexed.

The Chicago public library and the Indianapolis public library are the two latest institutions launching a journalistic craft. The first is for circulation among the staff members and the latter for the library public. Both announce themselves as not quite in final dress and so comment will be deferred.

The U. S. department of agriculture, Bureau of markets, has issued a supplement to its *Bibliography on the Marketing of Farm Products* which was issued in 1918. The first supplement was issued in April, 1919 and the present supplement, dated January, 1922, brings the material listed to the close of 1921.

Mrs Julia Schofield Harron, literary editor for the Cleveland public library, has a most interesting article, Library editorial and publicity work, in the *Vassar Quarterly* for May, 1922. Mrs Harron, a graduate of Vassar, wrote the article for the symposium on new oc-

cupations for college-bred women, which forms the major part of the May number of the *Quarterly*.

In the *Literary Review* of April 22 is a list of books prepared by the Committee on literature of the Workers' Education bureau, New York, of which Frank and Rachel Anderson whose article in *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*, 27:269-74, has attracted much attention, are members. In the list appear volumes of recent date as well as those that have long since become classics. Primarily intended to fill the needs of the workers, "its general character gives it a range as broad as the interest in good literature." M. M.

*The Bureau of Education Bulletin*, 1921, No. 33 is devoted to the discussion of music departments of libraries. The bulletin was prepared by a committee of the Music Teachers' National association and may be had from the government printing office in Washington for 5c a copy.

The development of music in a variety of ways is reviewed by states, with quotations regarding music. The appendix is made up of excerpts from an article by O. G. Sonneck, reprinted from the *Art World*. A short bibliography of music is offered by E. C. Krohn.

A new number of the *Viewpoint Series* has appeared under the title *Viewpoints in Essays*, an arrangement of books according to their essential interest. Some of the topics on which books have been collected are Masculine attitudes, Bed books, Lands and peoples, American mind and manners, Schools and society, Eternal verities, Everyday ethics, and a score of other as interesting topics.

This is the fourth of the *Viewpoint Series*, the others being *Essays in interpretive bibliography*, *Viewpoints in travel*, and *Viewpoints in biography*. *Viewpoints in essays* is issued at 60c a copy, with a discount for quantities.

The fifth revised edition of *Perfumes and cosmetics* by C. W. Askin-

son, has been issued by the Norman W. Henley Publishing Company of New York. The book contains 400 pages and is said to be thoroughly revised in accordance with modern practice, with important added material supplied by experts.

At first thought, one questions the value of the purchase of a book of this kind (\$6), but the John Crerar library of Chicago states that they have an increasing number of inquiries for formulas for perfumes and cosmetics. The number of formulas in this new edition would seem sufficient to cover whatever demand may be made in this line.

The May number of *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* is made up of contributions from eminent members of various professions and business lines, setting out at length the ethics which prevail in the callings which they represent.

In a foreword to the volume of 316 pages, the editor, Clyde L. King, presents some valuable ideas of the importance of codes of ethics. Mr King says that the ideal of all professions is public service and not monetary gain. Business hangs more and more upon good faith. Modern business cannot go on where there is lack of confidence. The ideal of a profession must be the public good, so in business, the ideal of service must prevail. A significant statement by Mr King points out that only the ideal of service can control the crafty impulse for profit. Hence, the value of codes. "Codes of ethics are the means by which groups keep their members socially victorious over self-aggrandizement."

The ethical codes of the professions are treated separately and in general by men prominent in the ranks of political and social science, while the ethical codes of law, medicine, engineering, architecture, definitely educational lines, journalism and business are

treated by leaders in their several interests.

Under Ethical standards for educational and social workers, The Ethics of librarianship; A proposal for a revised code, is presented by Charles Knowles Bolton, secretary and librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. Mr Bolton's article of 10 pages treats very fairly and very effectively of the principles on which the ethics of librarianship should be based. In reviewing the idea of an ethical code for librarianship, Mr Bolton traces the development of the idea from an address by Mary Wright Plummer on the "Pros and cons of librarianship," first printed in PUBLIC LIBRARIES for May 1903. Following the idea thru several years, he recalls the fact that a code of library ethics reached a form of 17 sections, and was first printed in PUBLIC LIBRARIES in 1909 under the title of The Librarian's canons of ethics. These canons were discussed by the Council of the A. L. A. and other groups of librarians for several years. In their deliberations, criticisms and suggestions were received from more than 25 of the leading librarians of the United States, these resulting in the code which Mr Bolton presents in his article in *The Annals*, to the extent of 30 sections. He offers them as counsel to the younger members of the profession, "combining worldly wisdom with unworldly ideas."

A very interesting supplement contains a series of papers on modern China and her present-day problems, by American and Chinese statesmen, which are most illuminating as to the conditions in that interesting country.

The appendix contains codes of ethics that have been adopted by a score of organizations which are influencing the activities of the world today.

It would be a thing really worth the doing if the A. L. A. committee on publications should reprint Mr Bolton's article from *The Annals* and give it wide and gratuitous distribution among librarians of the country.

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Indeed, the volume of *The Annals* devoted to the ethics of the professions and of business would be a valuable and much appreciated volume for all libraries of every kind, for there is a need for this type of information, not now in existence. Much has been written of the ethics of various professions but in no other place has there been such a discussion and collection of codes of ethics that have been approved or adopted by leading professions and business organizations. The book is not only informational in its character, but inspirational, and has a very distinct appeal for younger members of various callings, and in these days of unstable ideals and adventuresome ideas in political and social science, it may be a distinctly useful instrument in the work of bringing order out of chaos.

In every community served by a public library, there will be found those who will be grateful to have their attention called to the articles in this volume,\* written especially for engineers of all classes, architects, teachers, professors, ministers, public service publications, accountancy, Rotary clubs, Kiwanis and the like.

A survey of the State agricultural college and experiment station libraries has been made for the U. S. department of agriculture by Miss Charlotte A. Baker, librarian, Colorado State agricultural college, Miss Lucy M. Lewis, librarian, Oregon agricultural college and Miss E. Arlene Dilts, assistant librarian, Colorado State agricultural college.

The June number of *The Arrow*, the official publication of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity, contains an article on Library work as a calling for college graduates. It is by Miss Zulema Kostomlatsky, formerly connected with the Public library of Portland, Oregon and now living in Orange, California.

\*Reprints of Mr Bolton's article are available at 15c each and may be obtained by writing to Mr Clyde L. King, American Academy of Political and Social Science, 36th and Woodlawn Avenue, Philadelphia.

### An Important Exhibit

At the American Medical Association convention held in St. Louis, May 23-26, there was an exhibit and demonstration of methods used in distributing books in hospitals. The demonstration was presented by Miss Elizabeth Green of Barnes hospital and received one of the four Honorable Mention awards given to scientific exhibits on display.

Mr Charles H. Compton of the St. Louis public library arranged and installed the exhibit. There were three screens used, two showing two branches of the work which is carried on in government hospitals and that which local public libraries do in a large number of cities. The exhibits were mainly mounted photographs showing actual work and conditions in hospital libraries, and pamphlets describing the libraries and their work were distributed.

The third screen, devoted to the library of Barnes hospital, St. Louis, showed the work done by a private library in a private hospital. Some of the books in the Barnes library are loaned by the St. Louis public library, but the majority are gifts. This library is used by doctors, nurses and other employes but seven-tenths of all the reading is done by the patients. Groups of books in the exhibit were labelled with such captions as, Popular in the colored wards, Books women like, Good for heart and nervous cases, Foreign books for the wards, Detective stories for fractures, and Fairy tales for all ages.

There were several persons from the Barnes hospital and from the Public library staff in charge of the A. L. A. booth during the entire time of the convention. The exhibit brought many inquiries and a stimulation of interest was constantly observed. The American medical association itself has recognized the fact that the hospital library with books for the patients, has a definite therapeutic value.



**Library Schools****Carnegie library, Atlanta**

The closing exercises of the Atlanta library school were held on June 3, 1922. The address was made by Azariah S. Root, president of the American Library Association on the subject "School and After" and the certificates were delivered by W. W. Orr, president of the Board of Trustees.

The following appointments for the class of 1922 have been made:

Nell Barmore, assistant in circulation department, Minneapolis public library.

Verna Goode and Jessie Louise Head, assistant, Public library, Greenville, South Carolina.

Odessa Gifford, assistant, Public library, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Lydia Matthews, assistant, Carnegie library of Atlanta.

Ruby McWhorter, librarian, Public library, Hickory, North Carolina.

Frances Stokes, assistant, Carnegie library of Atlanta.

Selma Wacker, assistant, Emory University library, Atlanta.

Sue Vernon Williams, cataloger, Birmingham-Southern college, Birmingham, Alabama.

SUSIE LEE CRUMLEY,  
Principal.

**Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh**

The last six weeks of the school year were very busy ones. The annual library trip was made during the first week of May to libraries in and near New York City. In addition to the New York public library and the Brooklyn public library, the students visited the libraries of the Engineering Society, Lincoln school, Columbia University and Pratt institute and the public libraries in Newark and East Orange. A small group of the students spent Saturday in Washington where they visited the Library of Congress. The students' reports showed how thoroughly worth while the trip was.

The class had the privilege of hearing some unusually interesting and valuable lectures during the last month of school. Mrs Caroline Burnite Walker, formerly director of Chil-

dren's work, Cleveland public library, gave a series of five lectures on the equipment of children's rooms and on discipline. Miss Corinne Bacon gave three delightful lectures on biography, fiction, and poetry.

Commencement exercises were held Saturday, June 17. Dr George P. Donehoo, State librarian of Pennsylvania, made a practical and inspiring address. Immediately after the commencement exercises, the annual alumnae luncheon, with 79 present, was held at the Schenley hotel. Miss Margaret Carnegie who for six years has been instructor in story-telling in the school and who is leaving to be married in July, was guest of honor. John H. Leete, director of the school, Mr J. J. Turner, chairman of the Library school committee of the Board of Trustees, Dr George P. Donehoo, and Mr Burd Patterson were guests.

Students of the class of 1922 have received appointments as follows:

Ruth C. Belding, assistant, Public library, Canton, Ohio.

E. Lenore Casford, assistant, School department, Library association of Portland, Oregon.

Johanna E. Dresel, children's librarian, Library association of Portland, Oregon.

Florence Ewing, librarian, New Brighton.

Mary E. Foster, children's librarian, Birmingham, Alabama.

Rose L. Griffith, assistant, Children's department, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Inez C. Haskins, children's librarian, Public library, Seattle, Washington.

Margaret Hickson, children's librarian, Public library, Seattle, Washington.

A. Raye Hoofnagle, children's librarian, Public library, Allentown.

Ruth A. Howe, cataloger, Public library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Alice McCann, assistant, children's department, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Emily Jane McNary, librarian, School of dentistry, University of Pittsburgh.

Gertrude E. Marsh, children's librarian, Public library, Danbury, Connecticut.

Elizabeth Nesbitt, assistant, children's department, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Rose C. Pickering, Wylie Avenue branch, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Margaret M. Reid, assistant, children's department, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Marion W. Thompson, children's librarian, Public library, Everett, Washington.

Florence I. Wilson, librarian, Junior high-school library, Lakewood, Ohio.

**Alumnae notes**

Jessie Van Cleve, '14, has gone to Chicago, on the staff of the American Library Association.

Irma E. Diescher, '16, has been appointed supervisor of story-telling, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, and instructor in the Carnegie library school.

Marjorie Beal, '13, has given up her position as librarian of the Oneida public library to become librarian of Stout institute, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

Marian M. Pierce, '15, was married on June 15 to Richard Madison Stewart.

NINA C. BROTHERTON,  
Principal.

**University of Illinois**

Miss Louise B. Krause, librarian of the H. M. Byllesby Co., visited the school, May 15-16. The titles of her lectures were: The organization and administration of a business library; Reference work in a business library; Periodicals in a business library.

The month of June has been characterized by the usual festivities of the commencement season. In a special way, the library school students and faculty enjoyed several social occasions of their own during the week.

On Commencement day, June 14, the degree of Bachelor of library science was conferred upon nine seniors:

Fanny Alice Coldren, Illinois, A.B. '21; Myron Warren Getchell, Oregon, A.B. '11, M.A. '21; Percy Don Hammond, West Virginia, A.B. '17; Marie Miller Hostetter, Kansas, A.B. '19; Kate Susan Kepler, Beloit college, B.A. '08; Isaac Villagonzalo Lucero, Philippines, A.B. '18, B.S. '20; Miles Oscar Price, Chicago, B.S. '14; Jackson Edmund Towne, Harvard, A.B. '16, A. M. '17; Sara Lucilla Woods, Indiana, A.B. '20.

Before commencement, Miss Kepler of the graduating class was called to her home in Ashland, Wisconsin by the fatal illness of her mother.

The following appointments of seniors to positions have been made:

Myron W. Getchell, University of Illinois catalog department.

Percy Don Hammond, Texas Agricultural and Mechanic Arts college, assistant librarian.

Marie Miller Hostetter, classifier, University of Kansas.

Isaac V. Lucero, Government central library, Manilla, P. I.

Miles O. Price, United States patent office, librarian.

Jackson E. Towne, St. Procopius college, organizer.

Sara L. Woods, University of Illinois catalog department.

**Of the juniors:**

Mary Ernestine Brown, Oregon State college.

Flora E. Hottes, Detroit public library, children's department.

Sister Mary Reparata, Rosary college, River Forest, librarian.

Meta M. Sexton, University of Illinois, cataloger.

Emma M. Shoup, University of Illinois, library school reviser.

Etta Mae Roberts returns to the librarianship of the Public library, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Beatrice C. Sims returns to her position on the staff of the University of Arkansas library.

Marie Miller Hostetter was voted final honors for scholarship in the class of 1922.

Miss Jim P. Matthews, from the University of Arkansas library, will be one of the revisers in the summer session.

The students and faculty rejoiced to have a short visit from Florence R. Curtis, a former instructor in the Library school, who is returning from a year's absence in China and the Philippines. Miss Curtis will this summer have charge of a summer class in Library methods at the Public library, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

FRANCES SIMPSON,  
Assistant-director.

**Los Angeles public library**

The chief speaker at the closing exercises of the school was Althea Warren, librarian of the San Diego public library, and president of the California library association. Miss Warren spoke whimsically and with refreshing candor on "Lemondrops"; the alleviating joys that come to library workers. Mr Monnette, the president of the Board of directors, presided, and after the formal exercises in the school, the graduates and alumni adjourned to the Lincoln Heights branch where a committee of the alumni association served luncheon in the garden reading room. The class prophecy and reminiscences of early days in the library added to the pleasure of the class reunions.

The alumni association elected the following officers: Betsy Foye, '07, president; Elizabeth Walker, '16, vice-president; Florence K. Kingsley, '22, secretary; Ione Morrison, '15, treasurer.

MARION HORTON,  
Principal.

#### New York public library

A number of administrative lectures by librarians from the New York district contributed to the closing weeks of the junior program: three lectures by Mr E. F. Stevens on the history of libraries; one by Miss Askew on library management; and two by Miss Edna Pratt on library budgets and finance. In addition, Miss Lucille Goldthwaite told about library work for the blind; Dr Frank Weitenkampf spoke on prints and upon book illustration, and T. M. Cleland discussed type design.

Miss Sutliff sailed for Europe on the steamship "Manchuria" on Wednesday, May 31, her plans being to spend four months in visiting England, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, and France. Miss Sutliff's trip is at the invitation of the Alumni association and in recognition of her 11 years of service with the school. She has been on the instructional staff from the beginning and has endeared herself without exception to members of the entire series of classes.

The annual dinner and meeting of the Alumni association was held on Thursday evening, June 8, at which time the work of the school and of the Alumni association for the year was presented. Certain changes in the constitution were made and officers for 1922-23 were elected. Commencement exercises were held on Friday, June 9. The address was delivered by Mr Asa Don Dickinson, librarian of the University of Pennsylvania. Diplomas were awarded to seven senior students and certificates to twenty-eight juniors; in addition, a special certificate was granted to Lydia Duproix, of Barbezieux, France. Mlle. Duproix had been selected from the French

workers in French libraries under the direction of the American committee for devastated France to spend a year at an American library school in preparation for further work in her own country. Certain courses she pursued in toto, but others were waived or modified with a view to the special needs of her contemplated work, and in order to provide for a greater amount of observation and of practical work in American libraries than would otherwise have been possible for her. In the course of the year, Mlle Duproix visited not only many libraries and institutions in the New York district, but accompanied the other members of the junior class on the inspection trip to Philadelphia and Washington, and in addition made trips to Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Albany, Boston, and Newport. She sailed on June 28 to resume work under Miss Jessie Carson in France.

ERNEST J. REECE,  
Principal.

#### New York state library

Miss Margaret Jackson of the faculty of the Library school of the New York public library spoke on illustrators of children's books.

A farewell supper in honor of the senior class, was held on the Normanskill, June 15.

The class of 1923, as its gift to the school, added silver knives and forks to the equipment for entertainment purposes.

The Commencement exercises were held June 16, at 11 o'clock. Dr James Sullivan, of the University of the State of New York, made the address taking as his subject, The joys of being a librarian. The degree of B. L. S. was conferred on the following seven members of the class of 1922 and on two from earlier classes:

Grace L. E. Bischof, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Lucy M. Buker, Albany; Ellen Hope Jakway, New Rochelle; Lois M. Lyon, Redlands, Cal.; Mary E. Martin, Detroit, Mich.; Leta E. Perry, Spokane, Wash.; Everett V. Spettigue, Honesdale, Penn.; Mabel Colcord, 1902, librarian, Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.; Mary Utopia Rothrock, 1914, librarian, Lawson McGhee library, Knoxville, Tenn.

Alice F. Muench and Isidoro Saniel, who were unable to complete the course before commencement, will finish their work during the summer.

Supplementing the former list of appointments are the following:

Flora Belle Ludington, reference librarian, Mills College, Cal.; Isidoro Saniel, assistant, University of the Philippines, Manila; Mary R. Bacon, assistant librarian, Lewis and Clark high-school, Spokane, Wash.; Atta L. Henry, Indianapolis public library; Mrs. Mabel L. Loomis, librarian, Free Academy, Elmira; Amy L. Post, assistant Haverford College library, Pa.; Gunvor Rasmussen, branch assistant, New York public library; Wilma Reeve, Indianapolis public library; Miriam C. Reyer, assistant, Public library, South Bend, Ind.; Edith M. Schulze, librarian, Union high-school, Redondo Beach, Cal.

Elizabeth M. Smith, '08, resigned from the faculty of the school and as head of the Order section of the State library on June 1. The regret with which her resignation was received was tempered by her promise to remain in charge of the school's course in order and accession department work, and by the fact that as librarian of the united public libraries of Albany she will give her entire effort to building up a public library system for the city comparable to the best in other cities of its size.

The general six weeks course for librarians of the small public libraries opened Monday, June 19, with a registration of 18. The course is in charge of Mildred H. Pope, chief organizer of the Library Extension division, assisted by members of the library school faculty, members of the State library staff and visiting lecturers.

EDNA M. SANDERSON,  
Vice-director.

#### Pratt institute

Among the unusually interesting visits made during the third term have been those to the Bohemian branch of the New York public library, where members of the staff gave a Czech folk-play in the recently installed puppet theatre, and to the new branch in

the San Juan Hill district, where Miss Rose is doing a remarkable work among the colored people. Another red letter occasion was a trip to East Orange where the library is a concrete example of the Pratt training, the librarians from the beginning having been graduates of the school, and the present heads of the reference, circulation, and children's departments being alumnae. But the crowning event of the Friday trips was the visit to the Morgan library on June 9. There we wandered for over an hour in that bibliothecal fairyland, with the most precious treasures of the book world spread out on tables for our enjoyment.

The annual visit of the library school class to Garden City and the Country Life Press was happily accomplished on June 7. The usual itinerary was followed, first viewing the Cathedral wherein special favors were shown us as traditional visitors. A picnic luncheon was enjoyed under the silver maples of long association with our visits, and thereafter an inspection of the extensive gardens preceded a tour of the works from top to bottom. The class was granted the unusual favor of interviewing the French binders of whom the publishers are patrons. This annual event is arranged as the culmination of Mr Stevens's series of lectures on printing.

Miss Harriet B. Gooch, who has been an important member of the school faculty for 11 years, has resigned this spring in order to take up more general library work. Her going has called forth expressions of regret from many who can testify to the value of her careful, conscientious, systematic training and who enjoyed the contact with her gracious personality. The school wishes her all success in her future work.

Miss Edith P. Bucknam, '98, has been appointed to succeed Miss Gooch. Miss Bucknam is a graduate of Barnard college and she has had a wide range of experience in many different kinds of libraries, including the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania, the Astor library, and the Brooklyn public library.

She was head cataloger at the Queens Borough public library for 10 years, was librarian for the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, and is at present assistant-librarian and chief cataloger at the American Geographical Society library. Miss Bucknam taught cataloging very successfully to the training class of the Queens Borough public library, and has been much interested in the possibilities of presenting the subject to more advanced students.

The entrance examinations were held June 2. As a result of them, together with the admission without examination of 15 college graduates, a class of 25 has been made up with a waiting list. This is the first time we have made up the class in June since 1917, and it is a welcome sign that the tide has turned toward library work again. The labors of the recruiting committee are doubtless responsible in part for that. We will take one or two foreign students on scholarships in addition, if the opportunity comes our way. Examinations will be held in September if vacancies occur in the class.

Miss Catherine Barksdale, '21, has been made an assistant in the Brooklyn public library.

Miss Grace H. Hoysradt, '20, assistant in the children's room of the Pratt Institute free library, goes to the Public library, Madison, N. J., as assistant-librarian.

The following members of the class of 1922 have been placed:

Hannah P. Anderson, assistant, Silas Bronson library, Waterbury, Conn.

Sarah F. Barry, assistant, catalog department, Yale University library.

Jane Blatchley, children's librarian, Public library, Tampa, Florida.

Cornelia B. Doherty, reference librarian, Silas Bronson library, Waterbury, Conn.

Marjorie R. Driscoll, librarian, High-school library, Bangor, Maine.

Clara W. M. Hamann, assistant, children's room, Pratt institute free library.

Gladys E. Jones-Williams, assistant, Public library, Evansville, Indiana.

Mrs Edith M. Laird, assistant, circulating department, Pratt Institute free library.

Miriam D. Reeve will do a special piece of cataloging in the reference-catalog de-

partment of the New York public library before returning to the staff of the circulation department.

Rachel Sedeyn, who was awarded a scholarship offered by the Book Committee on Children's Libraries, returns to Brussels for work in her own country.

Laura A. Selkregg, assistant librarian, Public library, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, succeeding Millicent Gilder, class of 1921.

Susan H. Sherman, assistant in library, Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Frances H. Stevenson, assistant, circulation and reference departments, Silas Bronson library, Waterbury, Conn.

Ethel C. Trudeau, assistant, Brooklyn public library.

Elizabeth R. Wurts, general assistant, circulation department, Thomas Crane public library, Quincy, Mass.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
Vice-director.

#### St. Louis

The special lectures for the last month of the spring term were as follows: Dr John A. Lapp, managing editor, *The Nation's Health*, Making information work; June 5, Miss Stella M. Drumm, librarian of the Missouri Historical society, St. Louis, Gathering historical material; June 6, James A. McMillen, librarian of Washington university, College library administration; June 7, Miss Jeanette Drake, librarian of the Public library, Pasadena, Cal., Library service; June 8, Wright, librarian of the Public library, Kansas City, Branch libraries.

George O. Carpenter, president of the Library Board, presided at the commencement exercises, held on Thursday evening, June 8. Dr William C. Bitting of the Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, gave a talk on Literature and life. Diplomas were presented to the graduates, 15 in number.

The following staff appointments of members of the class of 1922 have been made:

Marie Adele Bird, Public library, Burlington, Iowa; Dolores Anne Tourtelotte, children's librarian, Public library, Evansville, Ind.; Kathryn May Howell, assistant cataloger, Washington University library, St. Louis; Mary Kathryn Volker, librarian, Public library, Morris, Ill.; Minnie Isaacs, cataloger (temporary), Missouri library

commission.



Appointments permanent and temporary in the St. Louis public library are as follows:

Norma E. Gaisler, Carrie A. Nathan, Helen Elizabeth Deering, Elizabeth B. Meyers, Adele Hannah Reiss, Estelle N. Robnett, Arvella Cecelia Vorbeck, Regina Cecelia Woltering, Mildred C. Becker.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

#### Simmons college

The year came to a close with Commencement Day, June 12.

The degree of B. S. in Library Science was granted to 29 students.

Members of the class of 1922 who have received appointments since those recorded in PUBLIC LIBRARIES for June 1, 1922, are:

Maude E. Avery, cataloger, Pennsylvania state college.

Dorothy W. Bridgwater, librarian, Linde-wood college, St. Charles, Missouri.

Aline B. Colton, librarian, Emma Willard school, Troy, N. Y.

Margaret B. Durand, children's librarian in branch, Minneapolis public library.

Emily Hollowell, assistant, School of Education library, University of Chicago.

Margaret E. Motschman, cataloger, Dartmouth College library, Hanover, N. H.

Dorothy A. Rowden, children's librarian, Public library, Englewood, New Jersey.

Elinor Taylor, reference assistant, Public library, Providence, Rhode Island.

Alice F. Stevens, general assistant, Evansville College library, Evansville, Indiana.

Margaret Taylor, general assistant, Clark University library, Worcester.

Dorothy Williams, general assistant, Clark University library, Worcester.

Mariam N. Craddock is not to have the position of reference librarian of the Oklahoma library commission, as was reported in PUBLIC LIBRARIES for June, 1922.

The elective courses in High-school libraries, and Special libraries have each finished the year with an actual problem.

The former has assisted in working up the exhibit for the Library department of the N. E. A. One section made a model of a school library, according to the Certain specifications; the other worked out suggestions for a small school not able to afford all the *desiderata*.

Five of the Special libraries group were permitted to study the problem of organization of the library material

of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Mrs. Lane, one of the group, is to complete the actual organization during the summer.

Miss Howe and Miss Donnelly will attend the A. L. A. conference and the meetings of the American Association of library schools at Detroit.

The summer school, with its courses in School libraries, and Business libraries, opens on July 5, with Miss Donnelly as director, assisted by Miss Blunt and Miss Lovis.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,  
Director.

#### Syracuse university

Miss Waller I. Bullock of Pittsburgh recently gave two lectures to the school, the first on the Pittsburgh library, its organization, work, etc., and one on Qualities which the library and the public seek in a librarian.

In May, the school made a visit to the Solvay public library, which is an excellent type of public library in an industrial town suburb of the city. After the inspection of the library, Miss Mertens, the librarian, very delightfully served tea at her home near the library.

A New York State institute was held at the Syracuse University library on May 12. There was a record attendance of 104 persons, all actively connected with libraries. Miss Doane and Miss Stewart of the Library school gave interesting talks on books.

An interesting exhibit was arranged by the junior class of the school in connection with their course in children's work.

On May 13, the faculty of the school with Miss Mildred Pope, N. Y. State library organizer, visited the work in progress at the Fayetteville public library, where one of the oldest and most commodious residences in that village is being successfully remodeled to meet the needs of a growing village library. A most successful campaign for funds, enlisting the interest and support of the entire village, had just

been completed. Our school had the pleasure of seeing one of the workmen on the building pass down the main village street with a large national flag borne triumphantly on his shoulders, to be placed over the clock on the town hall as a signal that the amount of money which they had undertaken to raise had been completed.

Rita Barrett, '22, has received an appointment on the staff of the Syracuse public library.

Julia Martin, '20, of the Syracuse University library staff, is to be married early in August to the Rev Albert Anthony of this city.

Ona Rosbrook, '17, of the Syracuse University agricultural library, has announced her engagement.

#### University of Texas

The third year of work closed with 14 students, the number with which the year began; six are graduate students, five seniors and three juniors. Six complete all the courses given, and five complete all courses but one.

The students in Bibliography helped to prepare and conduct two observances of Children's Book Week; a three-days' exhibit held in the lecture room for the benefit of faculty parents, and the week-long city celebration, in which the students were daily assistants. A preliminary study of children's authors, publishers, editions, series, illustrators, etc., was incorporated in the Bibliography course.

The collection of children's books has been increased to 150 volumes, and the classes in cataloging and classification finished their work by making a partial card catalog of it.

Besides lectures from members of the University faculty and library workers in the city who specialize in different fields, the school has had two visiting lecturers. In January, Miss Jessie Gay Van Cleve, now assistant in the *Booklist* office, but at that time children's librarian in the Rosenberg library, gave two lectures, one on the selection of modern children's literature, the second on story-telling. In May, Miss Lucy T. Fuller, librarian of the Harris County library, gave two lectures on the organization of the

county library and her first year's experience as librarian of a much-needed and rapidly-developing county system.

Since the students share in the university life, the need for distinctly library school affairs is slight. In March, Miss Octavia Rogan, legislative reference librarian of the State library, entertained the school and the State library staff in April. The stunts afforded much fun, covering subjects neglected in library-school curricula. In honor of Miss Van Cleve, Miss Bascom entertained members of the University and State library staffs, and invited the school to meet Miss Fuller informally at her home. The annual picnic took place May 20 at the clubhouse of the Business and Professional Women's club on the Colorado river.

Two courses will be given in the first summer session, as last year. Library assistants without junior standing will be admitted, but no credits will be given.

ELVA L. BASCOM.

#### University of Washington

The annual banquet and election of officers of the Alumni association of the Library school was held at the University Commons, Friday evening, June 2. The members of the graduating class were honor guests.

Edith Hile, '15, Jessie Eastman, '16, and Elizabeth Henry, '18, described their impressions and experiences in the library system and library school of the New York public library.

The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year: Beatrice Mercer, '16, president; Helen Corbitt, '18, vice-president; Helen Remsberg, '20, secretary; Edith Wallace Bowen, '18, treasurer; Lydia McCutchen, '13, publicity editor.

Permanent appointments have been made as follows:

Elva Batcheller, reference department, University of Washington library, Seattle; Clarissa Goad, Public library, Tacoma; Olive Kincaid, catalog department, University of Washington; Luella Larson, circulation department, University of Washington; Berger Lundell, circulation department,

University of Washington; Agnes Peterson, University of Idaho library, Moscow; Frances Allen Town, Public library, Tacoma.

The following temporary appointments in the Seattle public library have been made:

Thelma Edwards, Esther Hitchings, Margaret Jones, Alice McDonald.

Agnes Nelson, '19, is in the order department, Oregon state library, Salem, Ore.

W. E. HENRY.

#### Western Reserve university

On May 19, the school welcomed Miss Tyler back from her sabbatical leave spent in California. Miss Tyler returned in time to be present at the District library meeting for the North Eastern Ohio district, which was held this year in the rooms of the school. An unusually large group attended.

The two weeks, May 23-June 3, were spent in technical field practice work, very interesting reports on this work being given by the students on their return. During the last week of regular class work, Miss Tyler gave several lectures in the library administration course, stressing especially small library problems.

The exercises of commencement week included the special Library School exercise of Founders' day, as well as the commencement of Western Reserve university. The Founders' day address on "The duty of a librarian in an age of the dissipated mind" was given on June 13 by Charles Franklin Thwing, *president emeritus* of the university. At the general university exercise, June 15, the address was given by the Honorable John Wingate Weeks, Secretary of War.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Alumni association, at which the class of '22 were guests, was made especially memorable by the continued interest manifested in the growth of the Brett endowment fund. The decennial class, 1912, announced as its gift to the fund the sum of \$250. Miss Tyler presented the value and claims of this fund to the alumni and following her talk additional sums were pledged representing annual gifts to be paid by the various contributors each

year until the \$5000 goal set for the Brett endowment fund has been reached.

Mildred Burke, '11, has been appointed librarian of the *Chicago Tribune*.

Elizabeth M. Richards, '11, is now an assistant in the library of the W. A. Gilchrist Co., Chicago.

Susan A. Ryerson, '21, has been appointed as assistant in the reference department of the Wisconsin library commission.

Gladys Spencer, '21, has been chosen as order librarian, Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware.

#### Appointments of the class of 1922:

Lena E. Adams, librarian, Public library, Hoopeston, Ill.; Mary F. Benjamin, reference and loan assistant, Public library, Minneapolis; Ruth Elliott, first assistant, East Technical high-school library, Cleveland; Mary W. Harris, head of branch department, Fresno County library, Calif.; Catherine M. L. Henderson returns to the Public library, Warren, Pa. as an assistant; Julia Hoffman, assistant Public library, Des Moines, Ia.; Helen E. McCartney, branch assistant, Public library, Akron, O.; Florence Y. Ogden, reference and loan assistant, Public library, Minneapolis; Helen M. Reynolds and Jessie A. Whitelaw return as children's librarians to the Public library, Detroit; Gertrude Robertson, reference assistant, Public library, Cleveland; Sarah J. Wolpaw, assistant, Public library, Cleveland; Evelyn H. Yeaton, first assistant, Public library, Lorain, O.; Ruth Gibbons, a special student has been appointed librarian of the Public library, Cherokee, Ia.

#### Library work with children:

Alice K. Hatch, Anne F. Oliphant, Emily C. Sharp, Millicent Spencer, Margaret B. Stauffer and Marian Wadsworth, children's librarians, Public library, Cleveland; Mary L. Smythe, school librarian, Cleveland; Helen C. Twing, children's librarian, Jewish Ophan home, Cleveland; Mary L. Moffatt, Nella M. Tucker, and Carol G. Wilford, children's librarians, Public library, Detroit; Mrs. Blanche M. Haye, children's librarian, Public library, Des Moines, Ia.; Elizabeth Mayberry, children's librarian, Public library, New Castle, Pa.; Inez C. Potter, children's librarian, Public library, Evanston, Ill.

THIRZA E. GRANT.

#### Colorado summer school

At the Colorado agricultural college, Fort Collins, 24 students have registered in the library summer school.

There are 11 states represented—Arizona 1, Colorado 6, Kansas 1, Missouri 1, Montana 1, Nebraska 3, Nevada 1, Oklahoma 6, South Dakota 1, Tennessee 1, Wyoming 2.

### Department of School Libraries

#### A Valuable Reference Tool

Do you know the Hopkins Reference Guides? That is, do you know them as time-savers, as intelligent and intelligible means of transferring knowledge of the various reference books in the library to the student? If not, try them out and see how much easier they will render the task of making students understand where to look for information, and of imparting such an interest in reference books themselves, as in a short time will make independent and intelligent investigators of the users of the library.

It is a fact, beyond doubt, that at least one-half of the indifference or impatience toward printed material of knowledge displayed by the general public comes from a lack of knowing how to use it or of what it really contains. These Reference Guides prepared by Florence M. Hopkins, librarian of the Central high school and Junior college of Detroit, explain and illustrate the definite material in the reference room. They tell first the source of the material so that the value and authority of it is established at once. Then the uses to which the material may be put, subjects covered, how treated, etc., etc., and always with questions relating to the subject treated that in answering correctly, the student gets the how and where to look for any information wanted. For instance, the pamphlet on important publications of City, State and Federal governments is one that carries information of what is issued, where and for what purpose, given in a way that once understood and learned would save much in the lives of all sorts of officials, not only of mistakes costly to the public, but in embarrassment, efficiency and comfort to themselves.

The time required for study of each of the pamphlets, 11 in all, is two class periods and one preparation. Every senior in every high school in the

country should have had the drill these Guides offer before he is graduated. Mastered as they would be by such graduates in the course outlined, the subsequent use of books of knowledge by them in college, business, private life or in a profession would be a delight and a profit. While the instruction these Reference Guides carry is offered primarily for the help of high school students, it could be used in other classes. The graduates from some library schools show a lamentable lack of this very knowledge and they spend hours hunting for information without finding it. A study of the analyses of the various subjects treated—yearbooks, atlases, commercial indexes, public documents, dictionaries, directories, concordances and the others—would show at once just where and how to look to find quickly the information sought. Lee A. White well-known as a professor of journalism, some time ago wrote Miss Hopkins a letter expressing his gratitude for the training in the prep school in "the knowledge of where to seek for information." He closed his letter by saying: I believe the knowledge obtained in such a course would be of very great value to every person who, in the pursuit of his life's work or his leisure's diversions, acknowledges the need of recourse to books.

So I return to my first question, Do librarians, particularly school librarians and library school instructors know and use the Hopkins Reference Guides? I can hardly think so, as many of their students of all kinds are so helpless in trying to find material in their use of libraries or collections of printed material.

It is never too late to begin a good thing, for a person who is alive. The price of these pamphlets (25 cents) is so small that any librarian can afford to experiment with them.

ELISABETH LADD.

### An Example of Merit in Civil Service

It is worth while to note in passing that Mrs Harriet de Krafft Woods of Chicago was made superintendent of the library building and grounds of the Library of Congress by the action of Congress in May.

The position has thus far been filled by men: by Bernard R. Green, from 1898 until his death in 1914, and since by Frank L. Averill, from 1915 until his resignation, May 31, 1922.

Certain changes in the function of the office have been determined upon by Congress, to become effective July 1. The office of the superintendent of the library building will be abolished and the structural work, repairs and physical equipment will be taken over by the architect of the Capitol. This transfer still leaves the custodianship of the building, the "housekeeping" and the work of the disbursing office, the general responsibility for which will rest on the Librarian of Congress, who will also serve as disbursing officer. By the change effective July 1, however, he will have an administrative assistant, to which position he has appointed Mrs Woods.

Mrs Woods has been in the library for over 20 years. She is a daughter of the late Rear Admiral J. C. P. de Krafft, and the widow of Prof Arthur T. Woods, from 1883-1891, professor of Mechanical engineering in the University of Illinois, and later associate editor of the *Railroad Gazette* at Chicago. Upon his death, in 1893, Mrs Woods took up active service in various engineering circles of Chicago. She went to the Library of Congress in 1900, highly recommended for her general competence, her insight, her power of organization and her executive ability. She began in a subordinate position, but advanced to have charge of one of the most important divisions in the copyright office where she has been a valuable member of the staff.

The advancement of Mrs Woods gives courage to other women workers.

### News from the Field

#### East

Doris Fairbanks, Simmons, '21, is to be an assistant in the Social Service library, Boston, for the year 1922-23.

Angie Tracy, Simmons '09-'10, has been made librarian of the Public library, Needham, Massachusetts.

Marian Price, '16, N. Y. S., recently returned from two years of service with the Friends Reconstruction Unit in Vienna, has been appointed assistant in the Frederick E. Parlin library, Everette, Mass.

Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of circulation of the Public library of Boston, will spend two months in England and France, gathering government documents and other interesting material.

Miss Mabel Furniss, N. Y. P. L., '12, formerly librarian of the Mt. Washington branch, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh has accepted the position of head of the lending department of the Public library, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Dr S. A. Hayt, librarian of the Flower Memorial library, Watertown, N. Y. celebrated his eighty-first birthday, June 13, by doing his usual duties at the library, taking his morning walk about the public square, and in the afternoon, attending the meeting of the directors of the library.

The annual report of the Public library of Fitchburg, Mass., records a circulation of 102,719v.; number of books on the shelves, 64,391; number of borrowers registered, 7636. A number of valuable gifts were received during the year. The appropriation for the year was \$12,290 and the expenditures, \$12,251.

Mrs Mary E. S. Root, for 22 years children's librarian of the Public library of Providence, R. I., has resigned to become head of the children's department of the Public library of Lynchburg, Va. Mr William E.



Foster, head of the staff, and users of the library express the keenest regret at Mrs Root's decision to leave, but she carries with her the most cordial appreciation and good will of everybody who knew her in the library and out of it.

The Thomas Crane public library of Quincy, Mass., circulated 372,437v. during 1921. This is a gain of 123 per cent in three years, in which time, 37 per cent of the residents of the city has enrolled as borrowers. The population is spread over 17 square miles, eight small branches being required to supply them with books.

During the year, two new branches were established and one of the older branches moved into a new building. A new branch building is to be erected in the summer.

A most interesting feature of the library's activities is the work done with Americanization classes. An interesting picture of the work illustrates the report.

#### Central Atlantic

Kathryn Arthur, N. Y. P. L., '14-'15, has been made assistant, International committee, Y. M. C. A., New York City.

Pearl Mason, Simmons '17, has accepted the position of associate librarian at the Pennsylvania state normal school, Bloomsburg.

Juliet A. Handerson, N. Y. P. L., '14-'15, has been appointed as first assistant in the Publications department of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York.

Monroe county library, New York, has made provision for an automobile, with a special body and interior equipment, to be used as a traveling library.

Miss Marion L. Hatch, Syracuse '18, first-assistant Wylie avenue branch, has been appointed branch librarian of the Mt. Washington branch, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Nelson W. McCombs, N. Y. P. L., '17-'18, formerly librarian of the Feder-

al Reserve Board, Washington, has been appointed librarian of Washington Square college, New York University.

Gudrun Moe, '21, N. Y. S., who has been acting librarian of the Free Academy library, Elmira, N. Y., during the past year, has been appointed cataloger in the Irving National Bank, New York, N. Y.

Washington, D. C. has been granted \$100,000 by the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of a branch library building in the Mt. Pleasant section of the city. This grant is considered an installment from funds originally promised by Andrew Carnegie in 1903.

The annual report of the Johnson public library of Hackensack, N. J., records the most successful year in its history. The circulation reached 104,288v., 5.9v. per capita, exclusive of reference use; total registration of borrowers, 5562, over 31 per cent of the population of the town; number of books on the shelves, 25,881. A number of gifts were received during the year, but the great need is for books.

Receipts from taxation, \$10,275; from other sources, \$1019; total, \$11,294. Total expenditures for the year, \$11,243; of this amount, \$6456 was for salaries, \$1584 for books and \$779 for rebinding.

The 1921 report of the Public Library commission of New Jersey shows a larger number of new libraries established during the past year than any previous year, 26 new libraries being opened in that period. Three more libraries have been granted tax support, two subscription libraries made free, two township libraries operated on a county library plan have been established and a new county library put into operation. Three library classes have been held with an attendance of 122. The special loan work has quadrupled in the past five years. The traveling libraries show a circulation of 686,800v.

A basic reference list has been compiled for high schools and the Assist-

ant-Commissioner of education in charge of high schools has ruled that no high school will be approved until the reference books on this list have been purchased.

Twenty libraries were aided in re-organization. Nineteen industrial plants were given aid in establishing libraries.

Five acts directly affecting libraries were passed at the last session of Legislature—the most important was the act raising from one-half to one mill on each dollar of ratables the amount which a municipality is permitted to pay toward library support. Six municipalities immediately took advantage of the law.

Miss Florence R. Curtis and Miss Marie H. Law have been appointed on the faculty of the newly re-organized Drexel library school.

Miss Florence R. Curtis is a graduate of the New York State library school and was for some years librarian of the Public library of Saratoga, N. Y. She later joined the faculty of the Illinois Library school, resigning a few years ago for special work in the University of Minnesota, and then going to China and Manila as a teacher. She returned to United States in May. Miss Marie Law was formerly registrar of Carnegie library school at Pittsburgh and was for a number of years a member of the faculty. She has lately been librarian of the Employers' Library Association of Pittsburgh.

#### Central

Dorothea Krull, branch librarian of the Indianapolis public library, was married on May 27 to Theodore S. Kuhns of Indianapolis.

Doris M. McCammon, assistant in the Indianapolis public library, was married on June 10 to Rutherford B. Diggle of Indianapolis.

Paul R. Byrne, '15, N. Y. S., has been appointed reference librarian at the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

Dorothy Annable, Simmons '18, has been appointed first assistant to the

head of the extension department of the Public library, Evansville, Indiana.

Gilbert H. Doane, '20-'21, N. Y. S., has resigned as reference librarian at the University of Arizona to take charge of classification at the University of Michigan.

Miss Louise Prouty has been appointed vice-librarian of the Cleveland public library to succeed Mr C. C. P. Vitz who is now librarian of the Toledo public library.

Miss Margaret M. Schultz was appointed librarian, July 1, of the South Side high-school library of Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Miss Schultz has been connected with the Public library for more than 10 years.

Miss Vilda Beem has been appointed librarian of the Reddick library, Ottawa, Illinois, to succeed Miss Vera Snook. Miss Beem is now librarian at Marion, Illinois, and will take up her work in Ottawa, September 1.

Ralf P. Emerson, librarian of the Public library of Jackson, Michigan, was married, June 17, to Miss Sarah White Davis, at Lapeer, Michigan. Mr Emerson was a member of the staff of A. L. A. overseas service.

Miss Edith H. Ford, B. L. S., Illinois, '13, has received a year's leave of absence from her position in the Public library of Minonk, Illinois and will go to Syria where she will be the guest of her uncle, Dr George A. Ford, who is in charge of the American mission at Sidon.

The Public library of Streator, Illinois (24,000v.) has been reorganized and cataloged. The book stock has been gone over very carefully and 3000 volumes retired as outworn and useless. Miss Gladys Allison of Springfield, supervised the work of reorganization.

The Robert W. Long hospital regards the service which the Indianapolis public library renders as one of the most important features of their social service work. At the recent Health exposition held in Indianapolis, the hospital featured the library service

with considerable emphasis in their exhibit.

Miss Joyce Baillie of Wellington, New Zealand has joined the staff of the Cleveland public library. In September, she will enter the Western Reserve library school. Miss Baillie has been a member of the staff of the Wellington public library for five years and has obtained a two years leave of absence to study in the United States.

Miss F. Grace Walker, a graduate of the New York State library school, has accepted the position as reference librarian in the General Library division of the Illinois state library. Miss Walker has been librarian of the Public library of Kankakee. She succeeds Miss Dorothy Myers, who was recently married to H. E. Ramstetter of San Antonio, Texas.

During the week of the convention of the Associated Advertising clubs of the World, held in Milwaukee early in June, the Public library of that city arranged an attractive display of business books in the foyer of the convention hall. Three cases of books on advertising and selling, with "catchy" posters such as "Tackle your business problems at the public library," made up an exhibit which attracted considerable attention from the visitors to the convention.

The report of the Spies public library of Menominee, Michigan records a circulation of 103,612v. Of this, 25,025v. were circulated thru county branches. The circulation figures show a gain of 118 per cent over the preceding year. Disbursements for the year amounted to \$10,969.

An average of 200 persons attended the Sunday afternoon concerts in the library. In March, the library held an exhibit of "Menominee made" products which was most successful.

Mrs L. L. Powell, librarian of the Public library of Cairo, Illinois, was fatally injured on June 5 when she was struck by a street car in front of her library building. She lingered for two

hours in great suffering after the accident.

Mrs Powell was buried with unusual honor and expressions of appreciation by young and old. Flowers, music and sad faces testified to the affectionate regard in which she was held in the community which she had served for 40 years.

The Paul Laurence Dunbar branch, the first library in the city organized to serve colored people exclusively, has been opened in Indianapolis. It is located in one of the most thickly populated colored districts in a corner room of the largest, newest and most modern school for colored children in the school system. The room is on the ground floor, spacious, airy and light, with an outside entrance of its own.

It is simply but attractively furnished. The book collection, tho small, is well balanced, particular attention having been given to books by colored authors and about the negro race. Mrs Lillian Childress, formerly of the Evansville public library, is branch librarian.

The response so far has been most gratifying, particularly from the children but a great deal of pioneer work among the grown-ups will be necessary before the branch will become as important as it should be.

The children's department of the Indianapolis public library will conduct a reading contest among the school children, in continuation of the custom established two years ago. Four graded lists have been compiled, with annotations, and distributed among the children of grades one to eight. A short oral review of each book read is required. Every child presenting ten acceptable reviews has his name inscribed on the Honor Roll in the Children's Department and receives a diploma at the end of the summer. These reading contests are being conducted by the branch libraries as well as the Central library.

Miss Eliza R. Pendry, formerly high-school branch librarian in Chica-

go, has spent the last two years in university work, studying and teaching. She was in Harvard, 1921-22, and at commencement in June, had the honor of being among the first women ever to appear in a commencement procession of Harvard university. She received the Master of Education degree from this institution "founded for men in 1636."

The degree of Master of Education is comparatively new, Harvard university being the only one which offers it, but it seems quite appropriate and fitting for one who assumes the office of librarian.

Louis J. Bailey, for 14 years librarian of the Public library, Gary, Ind., has resigned and will take charge of the Public library, Flint, Mich., August 1.

Mr Bailey has been a valuable member of the Indiana library group and his going out of the state is greatly regretted by his colleagues. The civic, social, industrial and educational organizations of Gary all protest Mr Bailey's decision to leave Gary but he holds to it. There is the greatest harmony in the library's relations with the community and its authorities but Mr Bailey prefers the organization work which he sees in Flint to the extension and development which are now the phases of work to be done in Gary.

#### South

Dorothy Kohl, Simmons '20, has been appointed children's librarian of the Traveling Libraries department of the St. Louis public library.

The annual report of the Public library of San Antonio, Texas records a circulation of 194,124v., an increase of 20,778v. over last year. The number of volumes on the shelves is 59,548.

The Birmingham-Southern college of Birmingham, Ala. has received a gift of \$50,000 for the erection of a library building. The name of the giver has been withheld at his request.

The library of the University of North Carolina has received a very

valuable gift, 84 volumes of North Carolina newspapers in two sets. One covers the period of 1878-1920 and the other, 1846-1890.

Miss Elizabeth Green, librarian of the Barnes hospital, St. Louis, received honorable mention from the Committee on awards of the American Medical Association at its recent meeting in St. Louis, for a demonstration of methods used in distributing books in hospitals.

On May 6, a bond issue of \$200,000 was favorably voted for a new central library building for Houston, Texas. It is expected that this will provide the first unit of a larger building. The present library building (a Carnegie gift) and site will be sold and the proceeds used for the construction and equipment of branch library buildings in Houston.

The annual report of the Public library of Dallas, Texas, records a circulation of 303,579v. There are 67,746v. on the shelves. There has been a dearth of books to supply requests from the schools, not more than half of the requests being met. The number of borrowers totals 36,789, 23 per cent of the population. The schedule of working time in the library is 52 hours a week. A number of exhibits were held during the year, the one at the State fair being unusually attractive.

The report of the Public library of Joplin, Missouri records the largest use in the history of the library. In a population of 29,902, there was a circulation of 139,008v. The total number of books on the shelves is 36,985.

A special room for the use of high school students was opened in September. Books for the four years' reading course were conveniently arranged, with good equipment and supplies. All books on pedagogy and educational magazines are also in the room for the convenience of teachers.

A training class of four cadets was carried on during the year. An interesting exhibit was held by the Joplin

Art league in the art room of the library. Interesting books on art and special music attracted large crowds during the week of the exhibit.

Under receipts is recorded: Balance on hand, \$28,552; receipts, \$19,452; total, \$48,004. The total expenditures were \$15,145—salaries, \$5,738; wages, \$1254; books, \$2915.

The report of the Public library of St. Joseph, Mo., shows unusual gains in use and public favor. The circulation of books for home reading increased 14.8 per cent over previous years, reaching a total of 368,643v., four and three-fourths volumes per capita. The population of the city is 77,743. March 1922 saw the largest daily circulation ever recorded. Statistics show a gain of 50 per cent in the use of books by business and professional men and a gain of 59 per cent in the number of books used in the reference rooms. Records show that 6000 more persons came to the reference rooms than in 1920-1921.

Additions to the library total 7329; number of books on the shelves, 92,962. The work in the branches has proceeded with increased usefulness, with a steadily growing amount of work done with study clubs, high-school and upper classes in the grades. Fire stations and the Post of the American Legion receive fortnightly service of book collections, and a collection of 50 books was placed in the Detention Home.

The income for the year totaled \$40,952 and expenditures, \$39,099.

The New Orleans public library system includes a main library and five branches. It depends for its support upon an annual city appropriation and the revenues of two endowments, the Fisk and Simon Hershheim. Its revenues for the year were \$62,892; its collection of books numbers 175,767, and the home circulation, A. L. A. rules, was 454,380. The most important feature of the year's work was the development of the juvenile department

and the increased coöperation with the public schools.

Book week was even more successful than it usually is; the head of the juvenile department planned and prepared the exhibits both at the main library and branches; and daily during the exhibit, lectured on reading for boys and girls, illustrating these talks with stories and extracts from some of the most popular and famous books. Over 8000 children visited these exhibits.

The past year, in spite of handicaps, disappointments and setbacks, has been one of the most gratifying in the history of the library. The volume of circulation has increased, the character of the books read is better than usual, and there was a considerable gain in the number of readers.

#### West

Mrs Ella R. Vaughn, librarian of the Public library of Concordia, Kansas, was married, June 4, to Oscar F. Cox, also of that city. Mrs Cox will continue her duties as librarian of the Concordia free public library.

The Public library of Great Falls, Montana, records a most successful year despite a decreased income and lack of material. The circulation reached 179,385v. There has been a growing demand for technical books and books on business. There are 28,088v. on the shelves and 12,679 borrowers' cards in force. A number of exhibits were held in the library during the year. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$22,800 and the total expenditures to \$15,922.

#### Pacific Coast

Elizabeth V. Clark, N. Y. P. L., '15-'16, has been appointed librarian of the California State department of agriculture.

Elizabeth H. Baxter, Pratt, '17, cataloger at the Kansas State Historical Society library, Topeka, accepted the position of cataloger at the Panama Canal library on the Isthmus of Panama, and sailed June 5.



Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Caryl Coman to Lieutenant Grover Darnall, U. S. M. C. Miss Coman was formerly in the Public library of Portland, Oregon, and recently librarian at the Marine Barracks, Paris Island.

Guy E. Marion, one time secretary of the Special Libraries association and librarian of Arthur D. Little, Incorporated, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Public library of Los Angeles, California, and will begin his new work, July 1.

Mrs Elizabeth G. Potter, librarian of Mills college, Cal., has a year's leave of absence which she will spend abroad. Miss Mary G. Carpenter, formerly of Wisconsin, will act as librarian of Mills college in Miss Potter's absence.

Charles F. Woods, for five years librarian of the Public library of San Jose, California, has resigned. Mr Woods' resignation was accompanied by the statement that lack of library pride and purpose on the part of the city authorities of San Jose made his withdrawal from the library expedient. His resignation was accepted with expressions of deep regret by the members of the Library board.

The Public library of Stockton, Cal., had a "Back to the library" movement the week of May 20-27. A leaflet made from very clever pen and ink sketches was distributed. The books were represented as racing back home, glad of the chance offered by the "open house for the prodigals." Under a very amusing sketch, made up of a book winking what is intended for an eye, and pointing with a wisp of an arm to a slit in a box marked "In here," is the placard "Look for stray library books in your home and drop them into the box on the steps of Public library."

#### Canada

Miss Winnifred Barnstead (B. A. Dalhousie head of the cataloging division of the Toronto public library,

will represent that library at the summer library school in England.

Miss Edna Poole (B. A. Queens) formerly on the staff of Princeton university library and afterwards head of the cataloging department of the Toronto public library, has succeeded Miss Charlton as librarian of the Academy of Medicine, Toronto.

The annual report of the Public library, Regina, Saskatchewan, records a circulation of 232,226v., nearly double that of 1919. Other departments of the work have increased in like proportion. The supply of books is reported to be inadequate to the rapidly growing demand and cannot be materially increased under present financial conditions. Two large bulletin boards were installed on each side of the entrance vestibule at the Central library lettered on top "What to do, Where to go, What to see in Regina." This bulletin board service is free to amusement houses, societies, churches and other organizations, the only restrictions being as to the size of notices and their approval by the librarian. Statistics of interest are given of occupations of borrowers which show that the library is in touch with every class of the community.

At the Prince of Wales branch, which caters very largely to the children of parents from Central Europe, in addition to the usual story-hours, the librarian undertook the publication of a small monthly magazine during the winter months, most of the material for which was the work of the children themselves. The magazine was run off at the head office and bound with a hand stapling machine. Literary competitions for the children for which small prizes were given were held at both Central library and Prince of Wales branch.

A new feature of the work introduced last winter was a series of "Literary evenings" for adults held once a week. These meetings were organized primarily to create interest in the literary resources of the library, to bring

out local talent in the way of speakers, and to help to supply the intellectual wants of a considerable thoughtful class which desired something better than movie shows. The meetings were in every way a success and created much interest in the community.

#### Foreign

A gift of \$8000 has been made by the Carnegie Foundation to the library work which is being done under the direction of Miss Jessie Carson for the devastated regions of France.

The corporation of the city of Cork is taking steps to replace the building for the Public library in that city which was destroyed last year at the time the public buildings were burned. The Carnegie Trustees have sanctioned a grant of £1000 toward the project, and a new building, fully equipped will be provided in the near future.

On April 26, an interesting ceremony attended the official presentation of books from the French Republic to the David Copperfield library in London by the French ambassador. The gift included a complete edition of Jules Verne, five volumes of Fabre's *Souvenirs Entomologiques*, a large portfolio of illustrations, *Les Beaux Jardins de France*, and 13 volumes of Andre Hallays' *A Travers La France*.

The ambassador, in offering the books, declared that Dickens was loved in France and that the gift came from the heart of the French people.

Mr J. D. Stewart, president of the Library Assistants' association, wished the new library success. Capt E. C. Kyte, secretary of the Library Association, acknowledged the gift and emphasized the fact that the association's ideals not only included appreciation of good material but that its members were greatly interested in the extension of library facilities, particularly for trained librarianship. He pointed out that the scheme whose inauguration was celebrated that afternoon would only attain its maximum success under the care of a trained li-

brarian. Librarianship, he said, is not a parochial matter; it is distinctly international, and while the three countries, Britain, France and the United States, all taking part in the founding of the David Copperfield library, had been invincible in war, such an occasion as this would show that in the arts of peace there was no hint of separation.

A delightful poem, his own, was read by Alfred Noyes, and a social hour followed.

The selection of books has been most careful and calculated to interest the children and to encourage reading. The children are naturally very proud of the library and good results are expected from it. The David Copperfield library will be administered by St. Pancras public libraries as a children's library exclusively.

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The H. R. Hunting Company of Springfield, Mass., has issued a catalog of 1500 standard books for juveniles. These books are for use in libraries and schools and are in reinforced bindings.

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The State Teachers College, Valley City, N. D., wants an assistant librarian—must be a library school graduate. Salary, \$1500 for 11 months. Address C. E. Allen, President.

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A request comes from a school at Plymouth, N. C., for books with which to start a school library. Transportation will be paid and deep gratitude extended for any help that may be given. Material may be sent to Mrs J. R. Campbell, Plymouth, N. C., Box 313.

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After all, an education is only knowing how and what to read. Behind the principal, behind the teacher, behind the student body, and the spirit of the school, stands the librarian with the book.—Dallas Lore Sharp.